Millions United in One Iron Will for Victory

Nippon Times
Evening

Build a New Order Of Justice and Freedom

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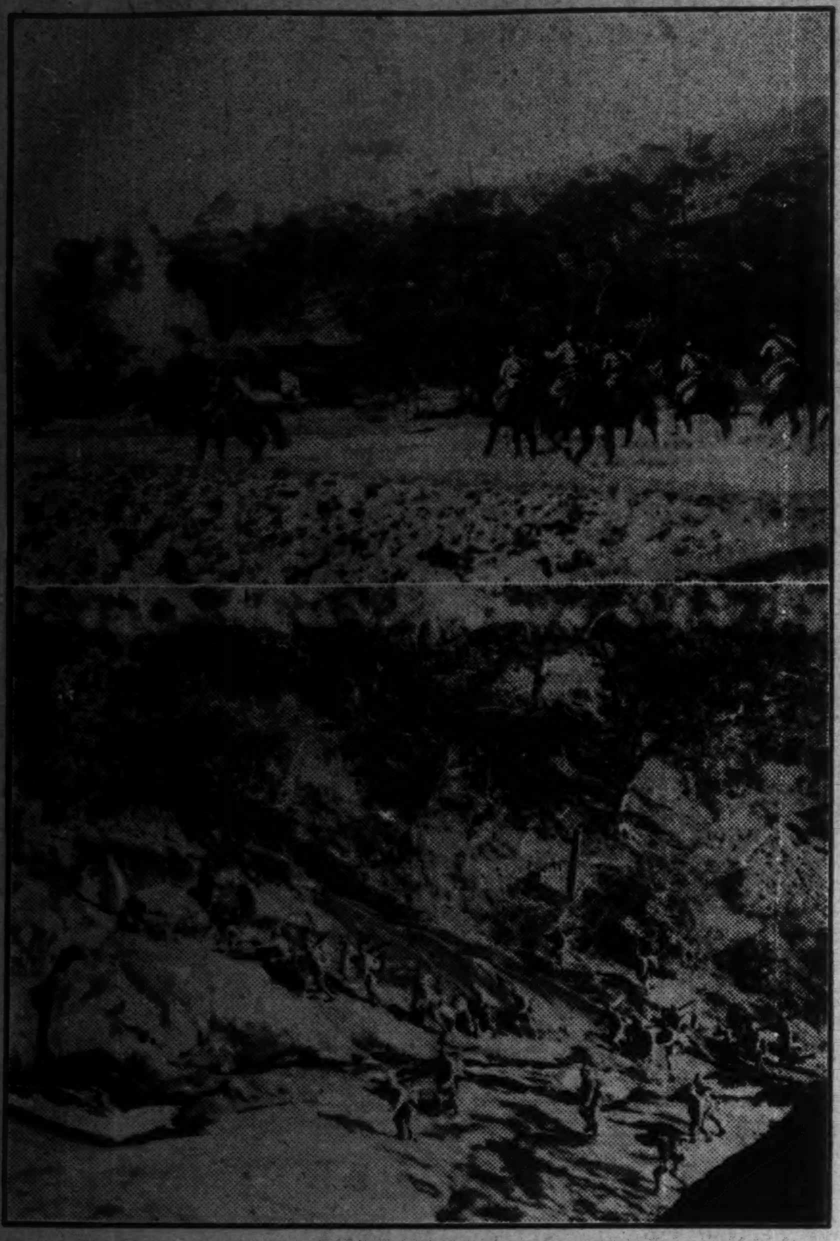
Mop-Up Scenes in South China



Top: Advancing at a furious pace toward an enemy objective are seen a cavalry unit of the Imperial Army. Lower: Overcoming difficult terrain and surmounting tremendous obstacles, a unit of the Imperial Army charges against Chungking remnants.

(Both photos passed by War Ministry)

Press Comments

Thursday, February 4

ASAHI—Turkey Requires Caution; Relief for Interned

TOKYO SHIMBUN—You Cannot Buy Victory

Turkey Requires Caution

ASAHI—It is not easy to know just what plans were adopted at the Casablanca conference for this year's campaigning but from the fact that Prime Minister Churchill so hurriedly visited Turkey after the conference and the President of Turkey conferred with him, with the Premier, Foreign Minister, Chief of General Staff and other civil and military leaders participating, as well as the British Chief of General Staff, commanders of the Iraq, Iran and Middle East garrisons, and that the British Premier on his way home visited the British naval base at Cyprus, it can be inferred what one of the chief concerns of Britain and the United States were. Their strategic plans probably cover in the main the areas around Turkey but the Axis camp must be on guard also as regards Turkey itself.

Reports on the proceedings of the Anglo-Turkish conference are still not much more than surmises but according to the unilateral announcement of the British Government, it arrived at an agreement with Turkey for its cooperation with the latter to strengthen its defense in order to prevent foreign aggression and the United States Government has decided also to participate in the agreement to strengthen aid to Turkey.

Even since 1939 a solemn mutual aid pact and secret agreement have existed between Britain and Turkey but it is a well-known fact that they have not been observed. The new agreement ostensibly is to strengthen Turkey's defense against foreign aggression but it is not clear just how this is to be done. To forestall foreign armies by occupying neutral territory is the usual pretext of the United States and Britain when they themselves invade neutral territory.

If now, as reported, it is the demand of the United States and Britain to establish air bases within Turkish territory and unrestricted passage of the Dardanelles, it would be a serious affair for Germany and Italy. Rumania and Bulgaria adjacent to Turkey are allies of the Axis, while the Dodecanese in the Aegean Sea are Italian territory and lie just under the nose of Turkish Asia Minor. The permission of Turkey to let the British and Americans pass the strait in violation of the Montroux Treaty alone would mean the abandonment of strict neutrality which that country has so wisely maintained so far.

Such a course could scarcely be the real intention of the President who has succeeded Kemal Ataturk, the founder of modern Turkey. Any agreement or entente with Britain or the Soviet Union on its part can only result in a death-blow to its independence. The Turkish Government authorities would do well to guard itself against committing so colossal a blunder influenced by some momentary situation in the World War which the whole world knows will be a long affair.

Relief for Interned

ASAHI—In his Diet speech of February 3, Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani gave an account of the measures being taken and were to be adopted by the Government for the protection of the Japanese remaining in enemy countries or countries which had severed relations with Japan. If by some means the Diet proceedings on this occasion could be conveyed to our compatriots interned abroad, they would most exceedingly cheer and uplift the morale of the brave unfortunates.

In the supplementary budget for the 1942 fiscal year ¥2,530,000 was appropriated as expenses to be paid to Switzerland, Spain and Sweden, representing our interests in enemy countries, for the protection of the Japanese held there and ¥1,000,000 in the budget for the 1943 fiscal year, besides ¥2,000,000 in the 1943 fiscal year for the relief of the same internees.

Every effort, of course, should be made to effect further exchange of internees. In the meantime, the urgent matter of the moment is the relief of the families of those held abroad and those who are not interned but free—free to starve. There seems to be more room for negotiations and further measures in regard to such people. Also, when neutral representatives are inspecting internment camps, the internees cannot very well explain everything for fear of antagonizing their keepers, which circumstance must be borne in mind.

With regard to the enemy nationals being held by us, we must, of course, give them every fair treatment, as the Foreign Minister has said. It is only thus that our protests through neutrals would have any weight with our enemies.

You Cannot Buy Victory

TOKYO SHIMBUN—It took the United States Department of the Navy until February 2, Washington time, to admit that a battle had been fought off Rennell Island. Its communique says that the United States fleet sustained "some damage" but withholds an account of the engagement because it might endanger the success of future operations in the Solomons.

Now it is the usual practice with the United States Navy Department to fabricate imaginary war results to save face whenever the Imperial Headquarters issues its accurate and clear-cut communique. This time it had apparently intended to bury the matter in silence but the furor created by the Imperial Headquarters' announcement has forced it to give out a communique. This

(Continued on Page 2)

ALL HOSTILITIES CLAIMED ENDED AT STALINGRAD

Furious Battles Rage As Reich Forces Push Withdrawal Operations

Domei

BERLIN, February 3.—Hostilities in the Stalingrad sector have ceased, the German High Command announced in its communique issued this afternoon.

Battles Continue

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, February 3.—Although the German defenders in south Stalingrad seem to have been overwhelmed, Reich troops in all other sectors on the Eastern Front are continuing effective resistance.

The severest battle is being waged in a sector southwest of Voronej where the Germans are conducting "elastic defensive operations."

This tactic, according to a Transocean report, is exceedingly effective where the front line is indented due to the mobile operations. Not all of the German forces have effected their retreat to the shortened front.

In the meantime, the war situation is extraordinarily strained in the middle reaches of the Don River, where the Soviet forces resumed a large-scale counter offensive since several days ago. In the face of the severe attacks of the enemy, the German forces are putting up stiff resistance. They repelled the first Soviet attack and inflicted heavy damages on the onrushing enemy.

Reserves Sent to Front

However, German information has revealed that the Soviets have rushed their reserve corps to the area expected and are now continuing terrific attacks.

In this connection, a war correspondent of Transocean reported:

"The fact that the Soviet forces operating in the middle stretches of the Don brought out their advance guards on the left flank indicates a move of the Soviet High Command to avoid falling into the trap in the factory zone and to encircle the Germans from the north. The German High Command, however, to frustrate this scheme of the enemy, has also sent out fresh reserve units to the foremost front."

According to an Havas dispatch from Berlin, the Red Army is now preparing to launch an attack on the German positions in the Donez Basin. Considerably large Soviet strength is being concentrated in this sector, the same report reveals, adding, however, that actual activities have not been commenced as yet. To counter the enemy plan, the German forces have strengthened their front lines and are preparing against the Soviet offensive, it is said.

The withdrawal of the Wehrmacht, meanwhile, is being carried out smoothly as scheduled in the sector between the Don and the Western

(Continued on Page 2)

211 Youths in Djakarta End Agriculture Course

Domei

DJAKARTA, February 2.—Two hundred and eleven Indonesian youths received their certificates today in the first graduation exercises held by the Nomin Dojo or agricultural training institute which was established last October by the Education Bureau of the Japanese Military Administration in the suburbs of the Djakarta Special Municipality.

The graduates completed the three-month course of the agrarian communities with the essential technique of Japanese agriculture as well as with fundamentals of Japanese culture.

Present at the exercises were authorities of the Japanese Military Administration.

Training of the second batch of students will be started early in March.

New Alaska Road Begun

Mainichi

LISBON, February 2.—It was announced in the Canadian Parliament today that a new Alaskan military thoroughfare, besides the Alaskan Highway starting from Edmonton, is now under construction, it is reported from Ottawa, Canada. The new military road is said to start from a point along the Peace River in Northern Alberta and runs to a certain point on the Mackenzie River, Northern Canada.

At Budget Committee Session

Finance Minister Kaya, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Ino and Commerce and Industry Minister Kishi had a busy day Wednesday explaining the various Government policies to Diet members. Shown above is Commerce Minister Kishi hard at work as Agriculture Minister Ino loses himself in deep contemplation.

Germany to Honor Gallant Heroes Of Stalingrad With 3-Day Rites

Domei

BERLIN, February 4.—All Germany was profoundly stirred today by the proud news that the tremendously outnumbered German, and Rumanian and Croat forces had defended Axis positions in Stalingrad to the last man, after refusing two previous offers to surrender.

In deference to the gallantry of the brave Axis soldiers, who prized honor above death, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister of Propaganda issued a decree today closing all theaters, movies, vaudeville shows and other forms of public entertainment throughout Germany from the 4th through the 6th of February.

This naturally, was a fitting move which all Germans were more than willing to observe. There was no feeling of regret, but a confident sense that Axis bravery had been carried to its loftiest heights today.

In fact all Germans are regarding this as one of the most outstanding incidents of the whole panorama of the three-year-old European War which certainly will embellish history with many of their foremost victories.

BASIC POLICY PLANNED FOR JAPANESE IN CHINA

Officials Discussing Subject at Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 3.—The basic policy for Japanese residents in Central and South China to expedite their participation in the current war will be discussed by administrative officers under the jurisdiction of the Shanghai office of the Japanese Embassy.

This conference, the first of its kind, held its opening session today at 10 a.m. at Astor House Hotel. The sessions will continue for three days until February 5.

Japanese authorities attending the conference included Shigeo Nonoyama, Head of the Administration Section; Yasutaro Koshimura, Head of the Training Section; Consul Naosuke Nakane from the Shanghai office of the Japanese Embassy; Investigator Shigeo Iwaki from the Embassy at Nanking; Consul Shigekichi Tanaka from Hangchow and other local officials.

At the outset, officials were given instructions regarding the general policy of training and guidance for Nippon residents following declaration of war by the Chinese National Government.

During the business session, concrete administration problems concerning guidance for Nippon residents' groups were discussed. Training of residents will be considered on the second day of the conference while on the third and last days, reports will be submitted by local officials on conditions existing in districts under their jurisdiction. Proposals by delegates relating to administrative affairs will also be discussed.

Soviets Lose 810 Planes

Domei

BERLIN, February 3.—The German High Command announced today that during January, 810 Soviet planes were either shot down or demolished on the ground. Of the total number 690 planes were destroyed in air battles, 99 were smashed by ground fire and the remaining 30 planes were destroyed on the ground. In the same period Germany lost only 199 planes.

PACIFIC MILITARY MEET CONVENED BY ROOSEVELT

British Envoys Attend; War Plans discussed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 3.—President Roosevelt called the Pacific Military Conference at the White House today and there were present, British Ambassador Lord Halifax and Ministers from Australia, and New Zealand.

After the lengthy conference, Minister Walter Nash of New Zealand said:

"All representatives present exchanged frank views concerning the decision reached at the Casablanca conference, and the anti-Axis offensive campaign for 1943 was decided upon."

But later he added: "I said 1943, but the actual date for the counter-offensive operation cannot be told."

Lord Halifax, British Ambassador, also said after the conference that various strategic plans covering all fronts were discussed according to the decision reached at Casablanca.

It is observed that at the conference the Pacific situation was discussed, particularly because of the recent battle off Rennell Island.

British Retreat in Tunisia

Domei

BERLIN, February 3.—The German High Command announced today that in the Western Tripolitania sector, fighting was limited to only scouting operations, and that though the enemy opened offensive activities against German-Italian positions, on the Tunisian front they were obliged to retreat after losing 18 tanks.

Last night, British air units raided Western Germany, and dropped incendiary bombs at several cities, causing some damages to residential quarters. In the raid three British planes were shot down.

French War Prisoners Return

Domei

BERLIN, February 3.—French war prisoners, numbering 1,500, left Germany today for France, according to the provisions of the agreement workers between Germany and for exchanging war prisoners and France.

JAPAN'S '43 REVENUES SET AT ¥50 BILLIONS BY FINANCE MINISTER

Priority Treatment To Be Given Workers, Declares Ino in Diet

All workers engaged in the 10 key industries of wartime Japan will receive ample supplies of daily necessities inclusive of staple foodstuff, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino assured the Diet at yesterday's session of the general budgetary conference of the House of Representatives, which started from 10 a.m.

In answering the query of Representative Shinjiro Honryo, of Tokyo, on how the Government will encourage industrial workers to realize further enhanced production, Mr. Ino stated:

More Supplies Promised

"The high morale among industrial workers will be maintained by providing them with ample supplies of rice and daily necessities with priority over other quarters. As regards sake, they will also get a sufficient amount.

Then Representative Honryo, in questioning Finance Minister Okinori Kaya at the same session, expressed his doubt as to the question whether or not the Government will obtain more revenue by raising the rates of indirect taxes on certain daily commodities. He was afraid that the general public's consumption of these articles would be reduced to such an extent that the Government would not be able to get the expected amount of revenue from this source.

The Finance Minister's answer to the query was remarkably optimistic. He said that if things turn out as anticipated by the interpellator, contrary to his expectations, it would be so much the better, because the people in general, by so reducing their daily consumption, would be able to save their money, which would mean the increase of national savings. Then, these savings would go a long way in defraying war expenditures," he declared.

In connection with the questions put by Sannojo Nakamura, the Finance Minister clarified the circumstances which led him to make a round estimate of the nation's total income during the 1943-44 fiscal year at ¥50,000,000,000. Then he added that more than half of the sum may be employed for the replenishment of wartime State finances.

Kishi Explains Setup

As to how best State-controlled production will be realized, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi, answering Mr. Nakamura's interpellation, explained to the following effect:

"It is high time now for the State to concentrate its power on the development of the wartime industry and other industries directly connected with the war. It is most natural then, that the production of some commodities will be neglected to the slight inconvenience of the consumers.

"This method of controlled production, as so far executed, has experienced some hitches what with the insufficient experience of those in control and with the unexpected faults in the regulations. These, after all, were troubles necessarily to be surmounted for the smooth execution of the system, the efficiency of which should not be doubted."

Lin Given Additional Post

Domei

NANKING, February 3.—At today's conference of the Supreme National Defense Council, Lin Pai-sheng, Publicity Minister of the National Government of China, was appointed concurrently secretary-general of the Committee for Promoting the New People's Movement, while Tai Ying-fu was appointed Assistant Secretary-General.

It is recalled that the Committee for Promoting the New People's Movement was placed recently under the direct control of the National Government.

Turkish Aspect Discussed

Domei

LISBON, February 2.—British Ambassador to Ankara Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen called on Soviet Ambassador Sergei Vinogradov, and conferred for several hours, it is reported from Ankara. The conference is reported to have been made on the recent Turkish situation.

4 'Flying Fortresses' Downed by Japanese

Domei

LISBON, February 2.—Four "Flying Fortresses" were shot down and another heavily damaged by Japanese warplanes in an aerial encounter between the American and Japanese air units on February 1 over Shortland Island, one of the Solomon Islands, according to an A.B.C. broadcast.

CHURCHILL SEES EGYPTIAN KING

High British Officers Present at Meeting— May Visit Portugal

Domei

LISBON, February 3.—British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, accompanied by British Ambassador Sir Miles Lampson to Egypt and commanders-in-chief of land, air and naval forces, called on King Faruk I of Egypt today and conferred on important matters, it is reported from Cairo. The nature of the conference is not revealed.

May Visit Portugal

Domei

MADRID, February 3.—A report is now circulated in Lisbon that British Prime Minister Winston Churchill may visit Portugal on his way home to England, according to a report from Lisbon, which adds that political and diplomatic circles place a lot of importance on this rumor.

Arrives in Cairo

Mainichi

ZURICH, February 2.—British Prime Minister Winston Churchill arrived in Cairo yesterday from Turkey. Stopping over at Cyprus Island on his way there, he declared as follows:

"British-Turkish relations have been greatly strengthened and the United States and Britain will give material and spiritual aid to enable Turkey to maintain her neutrality."

It is thus evident that Britain is ever eager to give an impression as though British-Turkish relations have really improved.

Admits War Difficulties

Mainichi

LISBON, February 2.—Arriving at Cairo yesterday, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill admitted that difficulties confront the anti-Axis forces in the North African front, in a press interview given today.

Churchill declared that "the Anti-Axis forces are fully determined to fight the Tunisian battle to the end, but they must be prepared to meet considerable difficulties in fighting against the strong German offensive," it is reported from Cairo.

Chile Japanese Interned

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 2.—Chilean Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez conferred with the American, British, Argentine and Brazilian ministers in Santiago regarding measures for guaranteeing the personal safety of the Axis diplomats until their withdrawal from Chile, a report from Santiago revealed today.

It was also disclosed that Japanese nationals have been summarily interned at various places in Chile.

The same report also stated that the German diplomatic corps in Santiago is planning to return to Germany via Buenos Aires on a Spanish ship in March.

U.S. Credit for Uruguay

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 2.—The United States Government has decided to extend Uruguay credit aid amounting to $20,000,000, and an agreement concerning the proposed move will be signed at Washington on February 4 between Foreign Minister Alberto Guani of Uruguay and the representative of the American Export and Import Bank, it is reported from Montivideo.

Rate of Income Tax Lowest of Nations Engaged in Conflict

The national revenues of Japan for 1943 is estimated at ¥50,000,000,000, according to Finance Minister Okinori Kaya in a statement made before the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives yesterday, according to Domei.

As this amount represents an increase of ¥5,000,000,000 over the figure for the last year, the Finance Minister stated that all of the increased amount should be mobilized for national purposes in view of the fact that the requirements for war expenditures and increase in production will grow greater with the protraction of the war.

According to the statistics presented to the Budget Committee by the Finance Ministry, the income tax rates of Japan, especially in the case of maximum rates, are much lower than those of any of the major warring countries. This is indicative of the fact that there is still ample reserve for further increase in taxation in Japan.

A comparison of the income tax rates is given below:

	Max. rate	Min. rate
	(Percentages)	
Japan:		
Classified income tax......	16	9
Comprehensive income tax	72	6
Corporation tax	25	25
Britain:		
Ordinary income tax......	50	22.5
Supertax	47.5	10
U.S.A.:		
Ordinary income tax......	4	4
Victory tax	5	5
Surtax..................	88	13
Corporation income tax..	55	5
Germany:		
Personal income tax.......	65	0.83
Corporation income tax..	55	15
France		
Classified income tax....	27	8
General income tax......	40	1
Italy:		
Movables income tax....	20	8
Supplementary income tax	10	1
Immovables income tax..	10	10

RALLIES TO ENCOURAGE JAPANESE INTERNEES

Nomura Will Speak At Tokyo Meeting

Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, former Ambassador to the United States, will be one of the guest speakers at the national rally to be held here on the evening of February 9 for the purpose of discussing ways and means to encourage the Japanese nationals interned in enemy countries, reports Domei.

The rally is being sponsored by the Taisei Yokusan-kai and the Committee for the Relief of Japanese Internees in enemy countries.

Other speakers that night will be Tadakatsu Suzuki, former Minister to Egypt, Ryutaro Nagai, former Overseas Minister, Tsurukichi Maruyama, member of the House of Peers, and many other notables including Hachiro Arita, former Foreign Minister.

Similar meetings will be held the same night in various cities throughout the country, including Osaka and Kobe.

It is understood that the description of the event will be broadcast to the world through the facilities of radio station J.O.A.K.

Japanese Firms Raise Thai Flood Aid Fund

Approximately ¥500,000 donated by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and other Japanese firms will be sent in the near future to flood sufferers in Thailand through Nai Direck Jaiyanama, Thai Ambassador to Japan, reports Domei.

Following the example of the Japanese Government which donated a large sum to the Thai Government as flood relief funds, leading Japanese concerns have been making efforts to raise an additional sum. As a result, 23 companies in the Tokyo-Yokohama district, 25 companies in the Osaka-Kobe district and five other firms in other districts succeeded in raising the above sum.

As the Thai Ambassador is at present in Thailand, the relief fund will be presented to him upon his return to Tokyo.

TURKEY FOOLED BY ENEMY BAIT

Britain and America Made Rosy Promises To Get Adana Pact

Mainichi

ROME, February 2.—Concerning the recent Churchill-Inonue conference at Adana, Turkey, informed circles in Italy opine that the British Prime Minister must have sounded the Turkish attitude regarding the new situation that would arise from the opening of a new front in the area embracing the Eastern Mediterranean, Greece and Crete, and also tried to induce Turkey to join the anti-Axis camp by bringing stronger pressure to bear on it.

The fact that Turkish military leaders were present at a military conference held there shows that preliminary negotiations were made between Britain and Turkey. There is also the possibility of the problems concerning the Balkans, the Dardanelles and that regarding supply to the Black Sea coming up for discussion by the two countries.

According to observations made by the Vatican authorities, Turkey will remain neutral to the end, and that the recent conference was only desired by Britain to increase the supply of goods and other economic aid by bringing Turkey to its side. On the other hand, Britain and the United States also aimed at the propaganda effect that it would have on the Axis nations. Thus they baited Turkey with the promise of economic and military support.

Communique Issued

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

MADRID, February 3.—According to information from Ankara, the Turkish Government yesterday morning issued the following communique regarding the Adana Conference:

"British Prime Minister Churchill proposed a visit to Turkey and came to this country as a guest of the Turkish Government. He held several interviews with President Inonue at Adana.

"As a result of the conference, Anglo-Turkish friendship was strengthened and the accord in general opinions affirmed.

"At the same conference, the Turkish representatives explained the policy of Turkey during the last several years and Prime Minister Churchill affirmed that the British Government has sympathy and ample understanding of the Turkish policy.

"The representatives of both countries closely studied the present situation in Europe and especially the situation in the countries surrounding Turkey. As a result, they reached complete accord in opinions concerning important problems.

"They also arrived at an agreement in opinions concerning the question as to how Britain and America can aid Turkey materially with the object of strengthening Turkey's security. For this purpose, conferences were held between the military experts of both countries."

Main Points Revealed

Mainichi

CANTON, February 2.—A London broadcast intercepted here today revealed that British Prime Minister Churchill and Turkish President Ismet Inonue agreed upon the following points in their recent conference at Adana:

1. Guarantee of economic aid to Turkey.
2. Guarantee of economic and military aid to Turkey after the conclusion of the war.
3. Employment by Turkey of British military and political advisers.

The British King and the authorities of Turkey exchanged congratulatory cablegrams on the conclusion of the agreement, it is also reported.

All Hostilities Claimed Ended At Stalingrad

(Continued from Page 1)

Caucasus, according to German information. To support the operations, the rear guards of the German forces are conducting very vigorous activities. They have launched repeated counter-attacks deep into the rear of the enemy and also occupied a railway station between Kuban and Rostov, capturing many prisoners.

Plans Reported Smooth

The same report also disclosed that the partial withdrawal of the Reich forces and its allied troops in the Western Caucasus has been started smoothly as scheduled in accordance with general operational plans. It is reported that the Germans have inflicted heavy damages on the Soviet forces which attempted to chase the Reich forces in the sectors southwest of Krasnodar and Novorossisk and successfully repelled them.

Turkey and Rumania To Sign Barter Pact

Mainichi

LISBON, February 2.—A barter agreement was concluded between Turkey and Rumania yesterday, and it is expected to be formally signed shortly. Under the provisions of the new agreement, Turkey will supply Rumania with raw cotton and creosote, in exchange for Rumanian oil.

NANKING PLANS MORE CHANGES

Foreign Office, North China Political Body Seen Mainly Affected

Domei

NANKING, February 3.—At the fourth session of the Supreme War Council held this afternoon at the official residence of President Wang Ching-wei, the National Government of China adopted measures for the reorganization of the North China Political Council and of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the establishment of economic bureaus in the various provinces, special municipalities and special administrative districts, appointment of additional members of the Economic Committee and personnel of the Committee for the promotion of the New People's Movement.

Particulars of the reorganization of the North China Political Council are scheduled to be announced tomorrow.

The reorganization of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs calls for the establishment of a Euro-American Bureau by the amalgamation of the existing American and European Bureaus, a Treaty Bureau to take over the functions relating to treaties hitherto handled by the Asiatic Bureau and an Overseas Chinese Bureau to take over the functions heretofore handled by the former Overseas Chinese Committee.

The bill for the establishment of economic bureaus in the municipal and provincial governments to expedite the prompt and full execution of orders from the central government regarding provincial economic policies provides for the creation of economic bureaus in each province, special municipalities, special administrative districts and the North Kiangsu Administrative Custodian District. These bureaus will be placed under the direct control of the governments of such provinces, cities or special administrative districts under supervision of various departments of the central government.

Matters relating to commerce and industry hitherto handled by the Construction Offices of various provincial and special administrative districts and by the Social Bureaus (to be abolished) of the special municipalities will be transferred to the newly created economic bureaus. Other matters, hitherto handled by the Social Bureaus, will be handled directly by the special city governments.

Workmen Will Attend Musicale on Sunday

Despite whirlwind activities under wartime condition, the Japanese people at the home front always find ample time for relaxation, to enjoy good wholesome music and to take part in various sports events and other recreations, reports Domei.

On the afternoon of February 7, a huge number of industrial workers will assemble at the Hibiya Public Hall to attend a gala musical program supported by the Board of Information, Welfare Ministry, Japan Cultural Music Society and other organizations.

An assortment of entertainment will be presented by the Toyo Spinning Mill Harmonica Band, the Koa Chorus of the Foreign Trade Control Association, the Tokyo Railway Bureau Military Band, the Yasuda Bank Chorus, the Ishikawajima Dockyard Military Band and many other groups.

Instructions on a new folksong by three well-known vocalists including Yoshie Fujiwara of the Kojo-no-Tsuki fame will be the special attraction of the day.

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SCIENTISTS SET TO SEE ECLIPSE

Those in Hokkaido Ready for Event To Occur Tomorrow

The much awaited total eclipse of the sun will take place for two minutes starting at 7:51 a.m. tomorrow in central Hokkaido.

The Solar Eclipse Observation Corps of the Tokyo Astronomical Observatory and another 11 corps, comprising some 50 experts, have completed their elaborate preparations and are now waiting for the great event. They have established their positions in Kushiro, Atsukeshi, Obetsu, Nemuro and Obihiro.

Expressing his confidence in sure success, Dr. Koikichi Sekiguchi, head of the Tokyo Astronomical Observatory, stated as follows on Wednesday to a Yomiuri-Hochi reporter:

"The general condition is not so bad as I expected. The apparatus is in good condition. The eight batches from the Tokyo Astronomical Observatory, which are stationed in eight different huts, will make their respective investigations. Much expectation is being placed on the new method of studying the corona with electric apparatus which will be conducted by Mr. Ozawa.

"I have no information concerning the plans in enemy countries but I think that the scholars of the Victoria Astronomical Observatory are perhaps in Alaska waiting for the solar eclipse. Conditions are in favor of our side because here we are to observe the eclipse at sunrise whereas the enemy scientists in Alaska will have to observe it at sunset.

"Although in the midst of a titanic war, we must utilize this God-sent opportunity to the maximum extent. In this connection, we are grateful toward the authorities who have accorded us their full understanding.

"Astronomy is to science what the roots are to a tree. I believe that the present remarkable development of science in Germany is ascribable to the steady but unknown efforts of German astronomers.

"The observation of the solar eclipse in Japan has a history of only half a century. But we have been favored with many opportunities and have achieved remarkable results. We are hoping to make the results of our study bear practical fruits in the future.

"Success or failure simply depends on the weather. However, on my way here, I was informed of the brilliant results scored by the Imperial Navy and have become confident that God will surely stand in our favor."

Journalists Association Organized in Djakarta

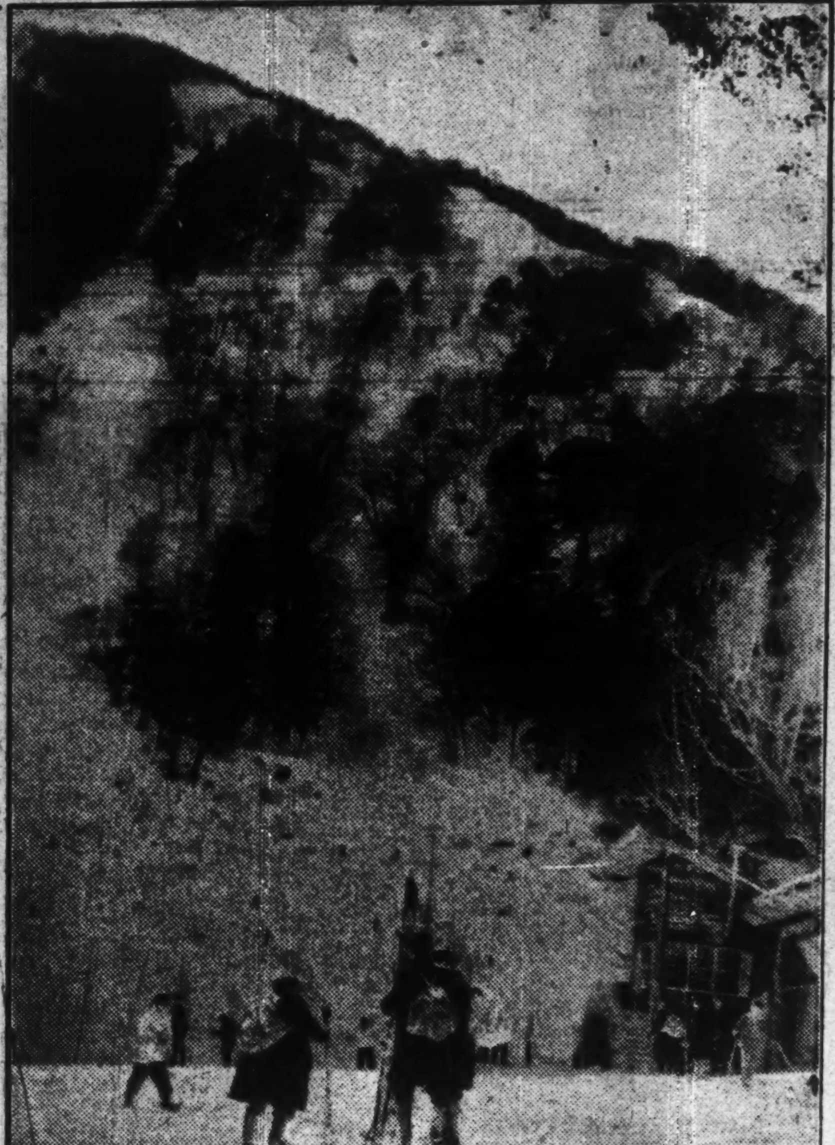
Domei

DJAKARTA, February 3.—Inauguration of the Journalists Association of Java was held at the Djakarta Central Hall on January 30. Some 50 representatives of various newspapers and news agencies were present at the inaugural meeting as well as Military Administration authorities.

The new organization, constituting all newspapers published throughout Java in Japanese, Chinese, Malai and other languages as well as news agencies such as Domei. Its stated purpose is to attain full development of local journalism as well as to coordinate the activities of the respective publications so as to best contribute to the construction of new Java in order to form a vital link in Greater East Asia.

Amongst the directors of the new organization are R. Soekardjo Wirjopranoto, President of Asia-Raya, R. Toskoel Soerohadenoto, President of the Soeara Asia and Oto Iskenda Di Nata, President of the Tjahaja.

Mecca of Ski Enthusiasts



Nikko is the new locale for all winter sports-minded people as the 13th Meiji Jingu Sports Meet starts into activity. Shown above is a general view of the icy arena where Japan's skaters and skiers will perform.

Terrific South Pacific Struggle Related by Two Returned Officers

"In the South Pacific area where the Japanese and enemy forces are locked together in a fierce struggle for supremacy, it is literally a battle of life or death. Inch by inch, however, the Japanese Forces are piercing enemy terrain as they continue their bloody struggle," reports a certain wounded captain and lieutenant of their experiences in New Guinea, according to Domei.

"It rained daily in New Guinea," these officers said. "The thick entanglement of jungle growth and the high, precipitous mountains retarded and made our advance a hundred fold more difficult than we imagined. Bullets rained on us at a rate of 300 per minute.

"We were battling against hunger, too. Some of our men carted papaya trees, dripping wet with rain. When they were asked what it was for, they would answer that it would serve the purpose of bamboo shoots.

"So relentless was the firing by the enemy that even the trees offered us no shelter. From the sky, the enemy planes dropped their deadly missiles as we lay low in the thick undergrowth. Many of the enemy planes could be seen literally hanging from the top of the palm trees, showing how dangerously low they had swooped down to turn their guns on us.

"Our stomachs were empty and were acutely conscious of the gnawing hunger. Each day our number became less as comrades fell, either sick or wounded. However, our position has become more and more advantageous each day. Although the enemy is putting up fierce resistance, we are certain that he will finally be forced to yield," the officers concluded.

Kwantung Army Newsmen Go Out on Maneuvers

Members of the Kwantung Army Press Corps underwent special training maneuvers in the northern sector of Manchoukuo, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi. Taking part in the maneuvers were 300 newsmen, cameramen, radio announcers and others.

The training period began on January 16 and ended on February 2. After taking the pledge to serve their nation wholeheartedly, the participants attended a two-day lecture course held in Hsinking. Leaving the capital on January 21, they reached their bleak destination where the mercury hovered at 40 degrees below zero. They made a series of inspection tours. After 10 days out on the fields, they returned to the capital on February 2, states the Yomiuri-Hochi.

KWEILIN STARTS ANTI-RAID MOVE

Authorities Order Citizens to Evacuate And Remove Goods

Domei

CANTON, February 3.—In face of the increasing fierceness of Japanese air raids on Kweilin, Kwangsi Province, base of the United States air force in China, Chungking authorities have taken measures to evacuate all residents of the city whose presence is not necessary and to remove goods to places of storage in Tusinfeng in the suburbs five kilometers away from the city, reports received here reveal.

The measures were adopted at the meeting of the Air Defense Department of the Pacification Office of Kwangsi Province at the end of January. It was further revealed that those caught committing thefts or other illegal actions during air raids will be punished in accordance with martial law.

Pacification Move Pushed

Domei

NANKING, February 3.—The National Government of China is pushing the rural pacification campaign with more vigor than before with the purpose of solidifying the wartime national structure.

The first campaign of this year was started on February 1 in the Yuyao Salt Producing Zone in Chekiang Privince, by the Tax Police Corps under the command of the chief administrator of East Chekiang Province and with support of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces and the Peace Preservation Corps.

Their activities have been directed toward the prevention of the smuggling of salt and the increase of its production.

The rural pacification campaign is aimed at three major objectives, namely, the strengthening of finances of the National Government by securing salt which is one of the most important products in East Chekiang, stabilizing the people's minds and the extension of Government influence there.

The Yuyao Salt Producing Zone covers 20,000 odd acres and is situated along the Bay of Hangchow. It has 14,000 households and about 70,000 people are engaged in the production of salt there.

Special War Cabinet Due

Domei

MADRID, February 3.—President Roosevelt is intending to form a war cabinet for fundamentally revising the war material production plan, it is reported by the Spanish EFE news agency today as information emanating from Washington political circles.

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Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

is attested to by the two whole days of silence after the Japanese announcement. The United States Navy Department must be having quite a time trying to patch up, camouflage, or concoct tales.

It must be remembered, too, that the year 1943 is the one in which President Roosevelt has promised a spectacular swing from defensive to offensive warfare and a general counter-offensive on Japan. It is hardly to his credit that the very first major engagement to be fought in such a year has ended in such a miserable defeat of American arms. He has decidedly lost face and his war leadership is liable to be gravely called into question.

Moreover, the presidential election is coming next year and the slogan of "general counter-offensive" has been adopted as much for the consumption of voters as for overseas propaganda. But the relentless waves of the Pacific are threatening to sweep him away. It is clear, in the circumstances, that the defeat off Rennell must have been a staggering blow both from the strategic and political points of view.

Another point to be noted is that the American people which he has dragged into war has not advanced a single step, all things considered, toward a radical understanding of the nature of the current war and toward that deadly earnestness of purpose essential for real fighting strength.

Such defeats as sustained in the Solomon fighting clearly indicate that the Anglo-American peoples are incurably obsessed by the idea that material wealth is the key to victory. President Roosevelt's war budget of $100,000,000,000 eloquently bespeaks this illusion. Such a budget will serve only to increase the tax burden on the American people and create a chaotic state of inflation. It is high time the American people considered whether money and material can really guarantee them victory.

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GERMANS LAUD SIGNAL VICTORY BY NIPPON NAVY

Leading Berlin Papers Carry News of Rennell Battle With Banner Headlines

DEEP IMPRESSION MADE

Germans Laugh at American Plan for Offensive as Announced by Knox

Domei

BERLIN, February 1.—News of the latest Japanese naval achievement off Rennell Island as revealed by the Imperial Headquarters' communique and by an announcement of Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada before the Imperial Diet was carried by the leading newspapers here under banner headlines today.

The account of the brilliant feat, as reported by its Tokyo correspondent, Wilhelm Schulze, was played up in detail in the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, making a deep impression on the German public.

It is generally believed here that the war situation in the Solomons areas is of vital importance, particularly when it is considered that the United States, despite a series of smashing reverses, is sending its navy back for more punishments, and furthermore, in view of the recent inspection tour of Colonel Frank Knox, U.S. Secretary of the Navy, in the Guadalcanal and other southwestern fronts.

Authoritative quarters, however, laugh off the American plan for an offensive by pointing out that the Japanese Forces answered with action the tall talks of Knox while he was explaining the projected air raid on Tokyo to a group of reporters at Pearl Harbor.

Whenever they contemplate an offensive, the same circles said, the United States and Australia invariably cause the mustering of the Japanese Fleet, thereby allowing for the miserable failure in which their so-called offensive invariably ends.

The fact that they again wail about the fleet concentration of the Japanese Navy in the Solomons areas several days ahead of the actual engagement is ample testimony of the way that their propaganda is carried out at all times, these quarters concluded.

Enemy Camp Mum

Domei

LISBON, February 1.—Although both London and Washington are fully aware of the results of the Sea Battle off Rennell Island as announced by the Japanese Imperial Headquarters, the authorities of both countries are keeping a strict silence, obviously out of a desire to refrain from further upsetting the Anglo-American people, according to reports received here today.

However, it is noted that while American news sources cooperated with their government in refraining from discussing the battle, British news agencies, including Reuters, and the British Broadcasting Corporation revealed that the Japanese had scored a great victory, "although the results have not been confirmed." The B.B.C. even mentioned vaguely the explanatory speech made by Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada before the Japanese Diet.

Observers here believe that the British reference to the battle, despite the silence of official sources, is an indication of the growing distrust the British are feeling with regard to the highly-inflated and twisted American war communiques. It is also pointed out that the failure of Colonel Frank Knox, U.S. Secretary of Navy, to come out with his usual "I deny it all" statement reflects the fact that even the Roosevelt Administration is becoming aware of the increasing disgust with which the American people are receiving the pompous Government explanations.

The same quarters also expressed the opinion that there is a growing conviction among even the Anglo-American nations that the communiques issued by the Japanese Imperial Headquarters are absolutely accurate.

Cheng Named Director

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, February 3.—The Western Area Office of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has been opened with Cheng Chien-Chiu as Director and Yueh Feng-Lin as Deputy Director.

Tojo Expedites Diet Proceedings

Despite his recent illness, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo is very much on the job, attending the current sessions of the 81st Imperial Diet. The photo shows him at right in front row, studying a report during an interpellation in the plenary session of the House of Peers on Wednesday. The other State Ministers seated with Prime Minister Tojo are Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada (left) and Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board.

U.S. OFFERS EXCUSES AGAIN ON BIG DEFEAT

As Usual, Enemy Propaganda Machinery Trying to Patch Up Rennell Debacle

Instead of "Communiques," the United States Navy Department dares only to offer "lame excuses" with regard to the historic Battle off Rennell, according to a summary of dispatches received by Domei from American quarters via neutral capitals.

It has taken as much as five days after the terrific engagement and three days after the Imperial Headquarters issued its communique on the world-shaking results achieved by the Japanese Naval Air Force for the United States Department of the Navy to make any statement on the major battle in the Southwestern Pacific area. It appears, comments Domei, that the Anglo-American authorities needed all that time in which to recover from the shock that rendered them faint and tongue-tied.

Belatedly, on February 3, the U.S. Navy Department issued a communique and a statement of its spokesman but both merely said that to publish the results of the battle would be to endanger future strategic operations. Compared with the clear, terse and unmistakable announcement of the Japanese authorities, neither the communique nor the statement can really be called such but merely "lame excuses" intended to defraud the American public.

It has been the practice of the United States authorities to offer such transparent camouflage instead of facts, it is pointed out, ever since the historic debacle at Pearl Harbor.

In view of the accurate, concise and to-the-point communiques of the Imperial Headquarters, even the enemy news agency Reuter in its overseas broadcast is compelled to quote them whole with the comment, to be sure, that no confirmation has been received from the Admiralty. On this occasion, too, this is exactly what it has done. The British Broadcasting Corporation, however, has twisted around the Japanese communique to give an entirely false impression of the damage sustained by the Japanese Navy, typical of its usual disregard of fair play.

This has been followed by American broadcasts of Transradio and Associated Press reports, quoting or misquoting the Imperial Headquarters communique, as the case may be, not as dispatches from Tokyo but as London dispatches. Although the U.S. Navy Department had made no statement at the time they have ventured to put in their comments such as that the Japanese results quoted were fantastic or that they couldn't be true.

At any rate, it is pointed out, the enemy public must have realized from these reports and broadcasts at least that a battle of such magnitude that the United States Navy Department could not immediately

(Continued on Page 2)

Princess of Piedmont Gives Birth to Girl In Quirinal Palace

Domei

ROME, February 3.—The Princess of Piedmont gave birth to a girl at 6:15 a.m. today in the Quirinal Palace. The new-born baby will be named Beatrice. She is the third child of H.R.H. The Prince of Piedmont, the Crown Prince. The other two children are H.R.H. Princess Maria Pia and H.R.H. Prince Vittorio Emanuele Alberto.

CASTOR OIL PRODUCTION IN MALAI MAPPED OUT

Newly Selected Districts Favorably Adopted for Cultivation Of Beans

Domei

SHONAN, February 2.—In view of the increasing importance of castor-oil, indispensable to manufacture of high-grade aircraft lubricant as well as for essential raw materials for manufacturing important chemicals, the Japanese Military Administration here is planning a large-scale expansion of the production of castor beans in Malai and Sumatra, it was revealed today.

A total acreage of approximately 25,000 hectares of land in Atjeh state and eastern and western coast states in North Sumatra, Palembang, Lampong, Jambi and Benkulen states in South Sumatra, and Johore state in Malai, is expected to be designated for the purpose in the very near future by the authorities concerned. The planting over the whole areas is scheduled to be completed about March at the latest.

Although the cultivation of castor beans so far has been chiefly carried out in Java, French Indo-China and Malai, it had been supplanted by the development of the rubber and cinchona trees.

However, those districts in Sumatra and Malai are naturally favorably adapted for growing of the castor beans and the successful results are expected, especially from those districts in Sumatra.

JAVANESE POST OFFICES TO HANDLE TELEGRAMS

Will Accept Japanese Wires To Japan and Other Areas In South Regions

Domei

DJAKARTA, February 2.—Beginning February 5, five additional post offices in Java including the Magelang Post Office will accept telegrams in Japanese to Japan Proper and various other parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it was announced today.

It is recalled that telegraphic service in Japanese between Java and various areas in the Co-Prosperity Sphere as well as Japan Proper was opened in July last year.

With the additional five post offices, a total of 17 post offices in the principal cities in Java will handle Japanese telegrams.

ROOSEVELT ADMITS FAILURE OF PARLEY

Makes Patched-Up Statement To Press Regarding Talks At Casablanca

Establishing the failure of the recent Casablanca conference, which is being made an object of criticisms at home and abroad, President Roosevelt made a patched-up statement for the first time after his return home from Casablanca when interviewed by newspapermen on Tuesday, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

The dispatch quoted Roosevelt as saying:

"Military and strategic affairs were the themes of discussion at the Casablanca conference. How soon the anti-Axis forces will start military actions in Europe cannot be foretold, but it is certain these will take place. The public is thinking that Premier Josef Stalin and Chiang Kai-shek could have attended, but it ignores the fact that the Soviet Union is not at war with Japan, and that the Chungking regime is not contributing at all to the war with Germany, although formally at war with Germany."

Referring to the French North African situation, Roosevelt said that, as a result of the recent interview made between General Charles de Gaulle and General Henri H. Giraud, their cooperation is expected, but that causes of discords have not yet been removed in the entirety. Here, Roosevelt definitely admitted that the complicated situation in North Africa centering on the rebel French regimes still "remains chaotic.

Questioned as to Prime Minister Churchill's visit to Turkey, Roosevelt explained that this has served to bring closer Anglo-Turkish relations. On his visit to Brazil, Roosevelt was quoted to have said as follows:

"Brazil is exerting its efforts how to counteract the submarine warfare in the southern Atlantic. The United States has decided to give priority to Brazil on the supply of destroyers and the shipment of airplane manufacturing materials."

REICH CIRCLES MUM ON TALKS HELD BY TURKS

Not Necessary to Comment Yet On Churchill-Inonu Parley, Says Berlin

ANKARA VIEW SAID CLEAR

Anglo-U.S. Attempts to Drag Turkey Into Current War Completely Fail

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, February 2.—Concerning the meeting between Turkish President Ismet Inonu and British Premier Winston Churchill, Berlin circles have so far refrained from making any comment.

Although the meeting has been followed with interest, it is pointed out that official German quarters are obviously in no hurry to air their views inasmuch as the Turks themselves have not yet ventured their own comments.

The British press comments, so far available in Berlin, are held here as containing too many phrases on account of lack of exact information. The text of the official communique itself is regarded as containing little value for comments. The Wilhelmstrasse, nevertheless, points to the fact according to the opening sentence of the communique that it had been Churchill himself who had asked for the meeting with the Turkish statesmen.

U.S. Article Cited

Concerning the question as to what interests Turkey could have in a discussion with Churchill, local political circles point to Constantine Brown's article in the Washington Star as a possible hint. Brown who is considered an expert in Balkan and Near East affairs openly supports that the Soviet Union must be granted an access to the Mediterranean as well as the domination of Europe. Brown's remark that the latest events have shown that the United States is able to negotiate with the Soviet Union in a friendlier manner and more successfully than with any of their friends and allies has aroused rather some interest in Berlin.

The purpose of Brown's remark, it is believed by Berlin political circles, is contained in another passage in which he stated that "nobody in Washington would be surprised if the Soviet Union should demand an extension of its sphere of influence including Iran and the Persian Gulf." To this, no comment was believed necessary of Berlin political circles.

Only Vague Talks

Special to the Nippon Times

ISTANBUL, February 2.—After the return of the Turkish statesmen to Ankara from their meeting Prime Minister Winston Churchill in Adana. Sarper, the director-general of the Turkish press, yesterday received the American, British and other journalists in Ankara.

On that occasion, the correspondent of the Times is reported to have asked whether it was correct that according to several news services, the British Premier has asked Turkey to join in the war. Upon this, the director-general emphatically answered that it is his personal conviction that neither the British statesman had demanded such action nor did the Turkish Government enter such obligation.

After his return from Adana where he had met Churchill, Turkish Foreign Minister Numen Memencio-

(Continued on Page 3)

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, February 4, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

University Hall and Private Universities

NIPPON SANGYO—Renovation of the university hall system forms a supplementary measure of great importance to the general schooling reform plan before the Diet.

In regard to the establishment of university halls, the Government has merely said that they would be instituted in the Imperial universities and other Government universities where deemed necessary.

In the House of Representatives on February 2 Education Minister Dr. Kunihiko Hashida stated that there was no intention of excluding private universities from the list of institutions that are to be provided with university halls or of discriminating between Government and private universities.

All that the Education Minister conceded in his Diet statement was that the private universities may establish new university halls if they so desire and he did not say whether he regarded it as desirable for private universities to have them. In view of the fact that the plan is to grant various privileges to the university halls as institutions for the training of future scholars and leaders of the nation over comparatively long periods, whatever university halls that private universities may provide would distinctly

(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese Evacuees Reveal Cruelty Suffered Under U.S., Dutch Hands

Former Internee in America Says Enemy Is Not Human After Undergoing Trying Ordeals; Nisei Kicked to Death in Tacoma

The enemy's record of cold-blooded and nauseating brutality given to Japanese nationals mounts with each additional revelation made by those who actually experienced maltreatment at the hands of the enemy.

Ichio Kato, who returned on an exchange ship last year from the United States after living there 30 years, and Kazutoku Tanaka, who lived in Java and was interned in Australia, and who also returned on an exchange ship last year, disclosed how utterly without human feeling is the enemy whom Japan is now fighting.

Describing his experiences the 51-year-old Mr. Kato declared; "It was around 2:30 p.m. on December 7, 1941 that I was arrested. At that time I had a cold and was in bed but the police dragged me out of bed and forced me to accompany them to a Federal Court. There I heard a detailed account of all my activities since 1936, the year the China Affair began. Designating me as a 'dangerous character,' the Government in the meantime through the Federal Bureau of Investigation had been checking up on me. At the court, the judge demanded to know whether or not I would pledge allegiance to the United States. I flatly refused to do so, and thus began my life in internment.

"Toward the end of the year, I was sent to Oklahoma and spent a month and a half in a flimsey tent. There were so many mosquitoes I thought I would die from mosquito bites. On top of that, there were violent wind and rain storms. Sometimes, we were pelted by raindrops the size of bon bons. One day, a fellow internee named Kenzaburo Oshima, 57, who had been brought to this camp from Panama, was shot dead by a guard. The reason given was that he had approached too closely to the barbed-wire fence around the camp.

"Another Japanese was driven to insanity by the brutal treatment given him and finally succumbed. To guard as non-combatants who for long years had worked silently for the United States, the American Government used guards armed with machine guns, and these were the Americans, who every time they opened their mouths used to pour out beautiful words of humanity.

Lived in Jungle

"In May, I was moved to a place called Kinglinston in Louisiana. This place was right in the middle of a swampy jungle and there were no facilities for internment. The oppresive heat together with swarms of poisonous snakes made the place almost uninhabitable. Seven hundred of us did as we were ordered and set up tents and lived here. Then 12 of us were ordered to return to Japan. I was one of the 12.

"The 120,000 Japanese who used to live along the Pacific Coast have been taken in groups of 5,000 to 10,000 to the interior and are being brutally forced to work. Second generation Japanese have American citizenship and have been forced to serve in the Army. The life of the second generation Japanese is

(Continued on Page 2)

MACASSAR'S CHANGE IN A YEAR NOTABLE

Capital of Celebes Undergoes Complete Transformation—Streets are Renamed

Domei

MACASSAR, February 2.—Macassar, the capital of the Celebes, has undergone a complete transformation in every aspect of its life since it fell to the Japanese Forces a week short of a year ago. The change-over from Dutch to Japanese administration and the rebirth of this metropolis will be marked by a grand celebration on February 9.

Of the 126 streets criss-crossing this once-famed citadel of Dutch domination, 47 were renamed on last December 8 with appropriate Japanese names, while, it is understood, the remaining 79 streets will have their Dutch names changed to Japanese names on February 11, Kigensetsu (Empire Day of the Japanese nation). Such street names as the Yamato-dori, the Sakuradori or the Kamakura-dori have already become so familiar with the inhabitants that even children can readily direct a pedestrian to any of them when asked. Drivers of the wheeled conveyance can most readily drive to any destination without repeating the name of the street.

It is not at all a rare sight to encounter native children beginning the day with a Japanese refrain such as the Patriotic March.

A school for solely teaching the Japanese language in a six-year course, it is understood, will be opened in April for native children. The principal and members of the faculty will be all selected from Japanese educators of specified qualifications.

Memorial monuments and statues of Dutch origin found in public squares or parks in the height of Dutch domination are no longer seen anywhere since they have been removed much to the joy of the local population who had long suffered under their inhumane exploitation.

A week hence, on February 9, the fall of Macassar to the Japanese Forces a year ago will be celebrated with a three-act pageant presented by the native inhabitants of the city. The first act, it is learned, will depict the peaceful life of the natives under the tropical sky in the days previous to the coming of the Dutch to the Celebes, while the second act will feature the suffering of the natives under the inhumane Dutch exploitations. The third act will mark the happy return of the good old

(Continued on Page 2)

DRIVE TO COMFORT NATIONALS PLANNED

Rally Set for Next Week to Encourage Nippon Internees In Foe Countries

A nation-wide movement for consoling and encouraging the 700,000 Japanese residents in the enemy countries will be started in earnest on February 9 under the joint sponsorship of the Association for Encouraging the Japanese in Enemy Countries and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

The movement was spurred considerably by the speech made by Tsurukichi Maruyama in the House of Peers on Tuesday.

The movement will be heralded by a mass meeting to be held here at the Kyoritsu Kaikan, in Kanda, on that night. The speakers will include Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, former Ambassador to Washington, Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Tadakazu Suzuki, former Minister to Egypt and now in charge of the board for dealing with the affairs of the Japanese residents in enemy countries in the Foreign Office, Ryutaro Nagai, former Communications and Railways Minister, and other prominent persons.

A mass meeting in the Kansai district will also be held in Osaka and Kobe in the near future.

FINANCE MINISTRY AIDS BUSINESS IN HONGKONG

Licencing System Applied To Remittances to Canton, Hainan Abolished

Domei

HONGKONG, February 2.—Speeding up business transactions in the Southern Regions, the Finance Ministry of the Japanese Government as from January 21 abolished the licensing system hitherto applied to remittances between Hongkong, Canton and Hainan Island, it was revealed.

The licensing system had been applied to remittances in special yen as well as in military scripts.

Formerly remittances over ¥5,000 between Hongkong and Canton required a permit by the Finance Ministry and remittances up to ¥5,000 required a permit issued by the local Japanese authorities. Similarly the remittances over ¥100 between Hongkong and Hainan Island required a Finance Ministry permit. All these restrictions have now been abolished, greatly facilitating the smooth working commercial transactions.

TANI EXPLAINS EFFORTS MADE FOR NATIONALS

Diet Told Government's Concern Over Japanese Detained Abroad

MISTREATMENT PROTESTED

Foreign Minister Reveals Talks Under Way For Dispatch Of Exchange Ships

The Japanese Government is constantly making efforts toward the improvement of treatment of Japanese nationals interned in enemy countries, the Imperial Diet was assured Wednesday by Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani.

Negotiations too are under way for the exchange of Japanese subjects detained in enemy countries and enemy nationals detained in areas under Japanese control, Mr. Tani revealed.

Mr. Tani's assertion came in response to an interpellation by Tsurukichi Maruyama, of the Doseikai, in the plenary session of the House of Peers.

Mr. Maruyama, former Chief Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Board, presented a complete picture of the condition of the unfortunate subjects of the Japanese Empire who find themselves subjected to all sorts of maltreatment by the authorities of the countries which ought to be thankful to them if only for the part they have played in their development, and made a number of proposals for the relief of those unfortunate Japanese.

The gist of Mr. Tani's statement was:

1. The Government has all along paid the closest possible attention to the condition of our fellow countrymen who are under detention in enemy countries, and is trying every means of bringing about an amelioration of the lots of those unfortunate compatriots. It has before repeatedly made strong protests to the enemy Governments against their harsh treatment of the Japanese detained in their countries. It is ready to take up firmly with any of the enemy Governments, in an effort to have it reflect, whenever it treats the detained Japanese in its country with any harshness.

Making Inquiries

2. The Government is making inquiries about the safety of our compatriots detained in enemy countries through the countries which are looking after Japanese interests in enemy countries and through the Red Cross Society. It is using every means to insure that nothing desired will be left by measures taken by the interested neutral countries for the improvement of the condition of Japanese in enemy countries. For example, it is paying subsidies to undertakings initiated by the interested neutral countries for the benefit of Japanese in enemy countries.

3. The Government has seen to it that even the more hard pressed of the Japanese in enemy countries do not worry about subsisting. A tendency is noted toward an increase in the number of Japanese who find it hard to subsist because of the difficulty of remaining in their vocations. The Government is taking proper steps to get help for these Japanese. To give an example, it is trying to obtain treatment in accordance with the idea of humanity for them through the Red Cross Society. We already have telegrams from Japanese expressing appreciation of the efforts done by the Government in this direction.

4. The Government is doing what it can to insure that the Japanese detained in enemy countries will have a good chance to make a new start in life. For one thing, it is trying to have enemy countries guarantee the safety of properties of the Japanese in their territories. It feels bound positively to secure a condition permitting detained Japanese in enemy countries to make a new start in life.

5. With regard to the relatives of our compatriots detained in enemy countries, it has been decided by the Government to take steps to get direct help for them. There is provision made for the execution of this policy in the 1943-44 budget. The Government is ready to consider reforms in the proposed measures if such are found necessary.

Negotiations for Exchange

6. Negotiations are under way for an exchange of persons detained in Japan and areas under Japanese control and enemy countries. The Government has a wish that the ex-

(Continued on Page 2)

AXIS IN STALINGRAD PUSH BACK SOVIETS

Forces Under General Strecker Make Daring Thrusts in North Sector

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, February 2.—After the last heroic struggle waged by the southern group in Stalingrad, the Bolshevists on January 31 concentrated their entire army of attack against the defenders of the northern sector. The formations under the command of General Strecker were only able to carry on their defense in the factory quarters until yesterday by daring thrusts they successfully smoked out a number of pill-boxes and Soviet strongholds. They also repelled he Soviets at all other places and inflicted heavy losses upon them.

During the night preceding February 1, the Soviets brought into position numerous guns and further heavy batteries which since early yesterday morning were concentrated against the defenders lines. The shelling finally increased to a wild drumfire in concert with hundreds of howitzer batteries and heavy mortars.

On account of their limited supply of ammunition, the German artillery was unable to respond to all salvos and some considerable losses on the part of the defenders were unavoidable. However, when the German batteries kept quiet in order to wait for the Soviet tanks, these tanks actually appeared being followed by massed formations of Soviet infantry. But when they approached the German lines at a distance of few meters, they were met by the destructive fire of the German artillery. After long hours of embittered struggling, the Soviets finally gained ground and serious hand-to-hand fighting ensued around the tractor works and the gun-factory. Numerous small hedgehog positions were formed and held against all enemy attacks.

Axis Defends Positions

(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, February 2.—Supplementing the war communique, it is learned in connection with the struggles in Stalingrad that during daytime it seems as if there is no more life under the ruins of the northern part of the city. However, when the Soviet soldiers and tanks are approaching the German positions ,all German soldiers of the northern group, sticking to their post, are resuming their defense activities.

Although leaflets are constantly been dropped from Soviet bombers and loud-speakers are asking the Germans in their language to surrender, every German soldier is fighting to his last shot and if necessary preparing to die on the very spot.

Lieutenant-General Hartmann and Major-General Stempel, both holders of the Knights Cross, made their supreme sacrifice in the middle of their men fighting against overwhelming odds. Every single soldier knows that the struggles, waged at short distances, as is the case in Stalingrad at every moment may be full of surprises and that the bravest man in hand-to-hand fighting may be over-powered without being wounded.

However almost all of those few German soldiers and their allies who so far had fallen alive in the hands of the Soviets were more or less wounded after having defended themselves to the utmost.

Foe Stop Fighting

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, February 2.—After the noticeable setbacks suffered during recent days, the 8th British Army completely suspended operations against Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel's rear guards yesterday. The widely advancing German reconnaissance squads ascertained that the British had withdrawn their reconnaissance forces along the coastal road and in the area to the south. The activity of the British planes was considerably restricted and Axis scouting planes and fighters did not find any resistance. Meanwhile the American chief of command in North Africa is facing fresh and difficult problems through the daring attacks made by German panzer formations in the area of Faid, where the American troops and mainly their French auxiliaries suffered severe losses. Almost 1,000 prisoners were taken at this point while the number of deaths may not be less.

In the possession of these important heights, the Axis troops are controlling all the important roads of deployment in southern Tunisia to such an effect that Lieutenant-General Dwight Eisenhower's original intentions to advance in a southeasterly direction with strong forces can hardly be carried out any longer today. In consideration of these facts and as a result of the failures suffered so far in their repeated counter-attacks, the American Commander in Chief has at the moment renounced all attempts at regaining the last territory.

In the central sector of the Tunisian front, the temporary penetration of strong enemy formations into German positions was eliminated by an immediate counter-thrust whereby a small detachment of British troops was mopped up.

In the meantime, Axis artillery smashed deploying troops in the area south of Bou Arada. The Luftwaffe supported all these actions with successful attacks against marching columns and enemy tanks and motor lorries. Objects of strategical importance were attacked in fierce raids on the harbor of Bone where several warehouses were set on fire.

Off on Another Bombing Trip

Cheered by their comrades, an Imperial Navy warplane, the nemesis of the enemy, gracefully takes off from an undisclosed base on a mission to hunt for another prey in the East Asiatic Skies. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

U.S. OFFERS EXCUSES AGAIN ON BIG DEFEAT

(Continued From Page 1)

announce was fought off Rennell Island.

In subsequently making an announcement on the fighting, the Navy Department could not avoid its usual method of hushing up embarrassing facts. It is seen that (1) it admitted the occurrence of the battle only after the Imperial Headquarters had issued its communique; (2' it failed to mention the date or give any description of the engagement; and (3) it could not publish a single line on the outcome of the battle.

The next step on their program, in accordance with their stale formula, is to give wholly imaginary figures as to the damage to the Japanese Navy, exercising their skill at multiplication on the figures actually published by the Imperial Headquarters, and of admitting their own damage by infinitesimal degrees over a long period until the American public has forgotten all about what the figures meant. Nor will the United States Navy Department have the courage to give the whole damage even at the end of such a long period.

In glaring contrast to such delayed, fraudulent, timid and lame announcements, the Imperial Headquarters communique on the Rennell engagement has again demonstrated its speed, accuracy and frankness.

Makes Belated Report

The United States Navy Department which had been maintaining heavy silence on the Battle off Rennell Island finally admitted on February 2 that the United States Southwestern Pacific fleet had sustained "some damage" in that engagement, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei dated February 2.

A Washington report, says the dispatch, gives the following as the contents of the communique issued by the Navy Department:

(1) Several naval and air battles took place in the last several days between the United States and Japanese Forces in the Solomons area.

(2) In view of the increased activity of the Japanese Forces, they may be regarded as making extraordinary exertions to regain control of the whole Solomons area.

(3) Both the Americans and Japanese suffered some damage but it would endanger the future strategic operations of the United States forces in that area to publish details of those encounters.

As a commentary on this communique, a statement was issued by the Navy Department authorities in which it was asserted that the Japanese announcement of the damage to the United States fleet was grossly exaggerated and the damage to the Japanese extremely conservative.

That this commentary was not included in the communique is regarded as part of the propaganda tactics of the United States Navy Department.

According to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei dated February 2, the United States Navy Department communique on the Battle off Rennell, as usual, concealed the damage to the United States fleet, while Robert Fraser, news commentator of the British Broadcasting Corporation, in his radiocast on the night of February 2 read the communique, after which he said that the whole world was waiting for the outcome of the naval battle, there being no doubt of the fact that seapower was the decisive factor in the Pacific war.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

be at serious disadvantages in comparison with the Government university halls, unless the authorities are to give them positive aid.

Japan's Southern Military Administration

NIPPON SANGYO—That Japan has set up its invincible and sure victory structure is because it has already firmly secured many vital military and economic points in the Southern Regions under its domination. Naturally, the mission and responsibility the Japanese Southern Military Administration has are extremely heavy. As we read the status of the military administration announced by the military authorities, we are deeply impressed.

The primary importance of the Southern Military Administration lies in the construction notably for the prosecution of war. This situation is bound to form the foundation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in the long run. How to lead a great variety of races numbering more than 30 in the co-prosperity sphere is itself a great problem. They must be led in the directions where they are best suited. These regions also must be utilized appropriately as strategic bases and for securing natural products necessary for strengthening the country's fighting strength.

Record Output by Turks

ANKARA.—Output of the Turkish State iron and steel foundries at Karabueck since the beginning of 1942 already exceeds by 50 per cent last year's production, according to an announcement released by the Turkish Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Indians Are Starving

GENEVA, February 2.—In India the British Government is facing another powerful enemy, namely the acute starvation, states the New Scotsman and Nation. Not only those Indians living in Bombay are starving but also those in Calcutta and New Delhi.

JAPANESE REVEAL ENEMY CRUELTY

(Continued From Page 1)

more miserable than can be imagined. I know of one incident where one Nisei at a camp in Tacoma, where there are more than 500 Nisei, was beaten and kicked to death by more than 10 Americans. His body was buried in the mountains.

"We must never forget that Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, is shouting that America will fight until peace is forced on Japan at Tokyo and that every Japanese statesman, educator and newspaperman is executed. We must fight until we have totally crushed this cold-blooded inhuman enemy, America".

Of the treatment meted out to the Japanese in the Dutch internment camp in Java, Mr. Tanaka, manager of the Kuga Shokai, importers, who lived for 17 years in Surabaya, declared, "We were interned in barracks and during the trip to the camp, taking 12 hours by train and four more by bus, we were given absolutely nothing to eat or drink. On top of that, the doors in the train lavatories were kept open and guards with bayonets stood there even when women and children were there.

"Was that the way to treat human beings? Was it necessary to guard defenseless and helpless women and children? That is what the enemy is like. There were about 700 of us in the internment camp. The food was such that even the lowest grade native inhabitant coolie would not look at. It was there that two Taiwanese comrades died of undernourishment. On January 8, we were put on a truck with our destination undisclosed. The commander in charge of the guards told his men to shoot us if we did not act right.

"Rather than be indignant, I felt a certain sense of pity for the Dutch. Apparently they were very afraid of the Japanese. Which reminds me that when the police came to get me on December 8, their pistols were shaking in their hands. On January 9, we reached Batavia and we immediately boarded a ship. This was a filthy old immigrant vessel of 8,000 tons. Its capacity was 200 or 300, but 1,000 Japanese from Java and Sumatra, and about 800 from Borneo and Celebes, a total of nearly 2,000 were piled into this ship. Try to imagine the condition. There were two of us to a space of one Japanese mat, and on top of that all the hatches were clamped down tight. Try to imagine how we felt in thus being transported to far-off Australia. The devil in hell is a definition of the Dutch.

"Whether awake or asleep, each of us had to live in a space of half a Japanese mat. When we reached Australia, every one of us was covered with bruises. We were given rice not even enough for a child, some dangerous looking canned stuff and an almost decayed fish, for breakfast, lunch and dinner. After a while, it became nauseating even to look at this putrid blotch of 'food.' There was no medical equipment and two more in my group passed away on this 'hell' boat.

"On January 27, we reached Adelaide and on January 29, after a 9-hour ride on train we were taken to an internment camp. Nothing much happened at this camp but while we were there, we learned of the Dutch East Indies. I was fortunately able to return to Japan on an exchange ship but when I think that there are over 3,000 of my fellow countrymen still living the life of internment, I do not know what to do.

"The enemy is not human. The enemy is an animal which looks human. I hear that a certain Japanese lady, when seeing some enemy prisoners, expressed pity. I think that Japan's Bushido is applicable only toward certain opponents. Our present enemy is not human."

U.S. FAILS TO INCREASE ERSATZ RUBBER OUTPUT

Manufacture of Synthetic Product Hindered by Dissension, Confusion, Interference

William Jeffers, United States rubber administrator reported to a joint committee of the upper and lower Houses of the Congress on February 1, that no progress has been made in the plans for the increased manufacture of synthetic rubber, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei, in relaying a wire from Washington.

Jeffers reported that the manufacture of artificial rubber in the United States during the past year showed no increase in the producitve output, and that the plans for increased production have ended with extremely unsatisfactory results.

He declared that the poor showing is due to the confusion and the dissension that surround the production of artificial rubber, and the interference by a certain group of persons as well as the poor management.

Backs China's War Entry

C.P.S.

NANKING, February 3.—Headed by Li Shih-Chun, Chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Government, members of the provincial Government recently sent a telegram to President Wang Ching-Wei, voicing their full support to the National Government's participation in the Greater East Asia War.

Rome Full of Shelters

ROME.—About 20,000 privately-owned air-raid shelters are available in Rome, capable of accommodating some 800,000 persons, it is stated today. There are also over 200 public shelters with accommodation for approximately 200,000 persons.

Chiangster Pledges to Wang

C.P.S.

HANGCHOW, January 30.—The tactful approach of delegates of the Ministry of Investigations and Statistics has resulted in the surrender of Major Yu Chi-peng and his troops to the National Government and he has voiced his allegiance to the peace movement.

Pao Chia Classes Planned

C.P.S.

HANGCHOW, January 30.—The Hangchow Municipality will soon start an autonomous Pao Chia training class to train a number of picked officials from various localities under its jurisdiction for strengthening the local self-governing organizations.

TANI EXPLAINS EFFORTS MADE

(Continued from Page 1)

change will materialize in the shortest possible time.

7. The International Red Cross Society has a good sense of the justness of the treatment accorded the subjects of enemy countries residing in Japan and territories under Japanese occupation. The Government hopes to use as much care in the future about the matter of treatment of enemy subjects in Japan and occupied regions in the future. As a matter of practice the Government is treating these enemy subjects in the way a parent treats children. It has an intention of exerting efforts in accordance with this policy in the future.

Mr. Maruyama began his interpellation by remarking on Japanese in America, Britain, Australia, Central and South Africa, and other countries hostile toward Japan, numbering more than 20 in all. There are about 700,000 of them at the moment, he said.

Praised by Maruyama

These Japanese, Mr. Maruyama said, must be looked up to as heroes on the first line of Japan for expansion abroad and industrial development. They are more than that. They are persons to whom the enemy countries ought to feel thankful, he said. Have they not played large roles in the industrial development of the very countries in which they find themselves?

Mr. Maruyama noted that on the very day hostilities broke out, the more important of these Japanese were detained by the authorities of the countries in which they were residing and that the treatment accorded them was extremely brutal.

There are still more than 10,000 Japanese under detention in enemy countries, receiving outrageous treatment from the authorities, Mr. Maruyama revealed. Some of these unfortunate Japanese are put to forced labor.

Upholding Honor

"All these Japanese," Mr. Maruyama went on, are very careful about upholding the honor of their fatherland. I feel sore of heart at the thought of what is going on in the minds of those fellow countrymen of ours.

"They are not to expect freedom as a matter of fact.

"I think that we, compatriots of them, ought to be under the duty to comfort and encourage them in addition to expressing heartfelt sympathy for them.

"What makes things more untolerable for them, they are experiencing considerable difficulty in getting their messages through.

"The lots of those Japanese who are not detained are little bit less hard. They are subjected to all sorts of oppression, and I think that they have considerable unrest about the future.

"I see a great need for the State to be prompt to formulate plans which would get speedy help for these Japanese."

Mr. Maruyama then made proposals for the relief of Japanese in enemy countries, which were:

1. The condition of Japanese residents should be investigated according to the countries in which they reside.
2. Enemy countries should be made to assume the responsibility of giving relief to Japanese in territories who find it difficult to gain a living.
3. Enemy countries should be made to insure that those Japanese residing in their territories who have had their properties confiscated or who have been deprived of their living headquarters will make a new start in life.
4. What measures do the Government propose to adopt for the relief of relatives in Japan of Japanese in enemy countries?
5. Has the Government a mind to send a third and fourth repatriation ship?
6. The Government is desired to use great care in adopting measures about the enemy subjects in Japan and in regions under Japanese occupation, remembering the fact that these measures will influence the way in which the Japanese in enemy countries are treated by the authorities.

The number of Japanese detained in enemy countries far exceeds 10,000. About 5,000 Japanese are under detention in North America, 3,000 in Australia, and nearly 2,000 in India.

In most cases these Japanese are confined to places surrounded by lines of wire entanglements charged with electricity.

The other Japanese, who have escaped detention, who form the greater part of the 700,000 Japanese population in enemy countries, are living under almost as bad conditions. They are not allowed to engage in economic activities of any sort.

Grave anxiety is felt about the Japanese detained in the interior of Brazil. They have had almost everything on them confiscated by the Brazilian authorities. The residences of many of them have been looted by mobs.

Shonan Public Library Reopened February 1; Collection Is Doubled

Domei

SHONAN, February 2.—The Shonan public library formerly attached to Singapore Museum during the British administration of Malaya, was reopened to the public on February 1, it was announced by the Shonan Special Municipality. Since the occupation of the city by the Japanese, many books including those specializing on the Southern Regions, have been collected as additions for the library. As a result, the number of books of the library have been doubled, it was learned.

Macassar's Change In a Year Notable

(Continued From Page 1)

days under the benevolent rule of the Japanese Military Administration.

Subsequent to December 8 last year, radio broadcast has been resumed for local listeners and in addition there are now two papers daily published, one in Japanese and the other in Malai. Native populace are often seen gathered beneath a swaying palm tree or about a street corner listening to a radio program or eagerly listening to news of the heroic exploits of the Imperial Forces on the world-wide warfront. Cinema theaters have also been opened for the benefit of the populace and Japanese talkies, newsreels and cultural films are proving popular with the native audience. Life in Macassar under the tropic sky is indeed peaceful, there no longer being anything to recall the days of the Dutch domination.

China's Schools Aided

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, February 3.—The Bureau of Education of the Shanghai Special Municipality has taken steps to give financial assistance to private schools that have been registered with the Government. Such financial assistance will be either in the form of grants, tax exemptions, or allocation of rice.

MANUFACTURING OF PAINT PUSHED IN PHILIPPINES

Japanese Authorities Reopening Former Elizarde Factory to Increase Production

Domei

MANILA, February 2.—In order to meet the growing demand for paints needed in the reconstruction of the islands, the Japanese Military Administration here has hastened the reopening of the former Elizarde Paint Manufacturing Plant, it was learned today.

With the speedy reconstruction of the islands, the demand for paint is particularly keenly felt for use on buildings, wooden vessels and other constructions.

The plant, the only paint manufacturing factory in the islands, was formerly capitalized at 500,000 pesos under Filipino management.

It is considered likely that the proposed paint production will be sufficient to meet the demand in the islands if regulations are enforced so that only vital industries are supplied with paint, while strictly restricting others.

China Boy Scouts' Camp Opens

C.P.S.

NANKING, February 3.—The Nanking Boy Scouts' Winter Camp has been opened here under the sponsorship of the Nanking branch of the New Citizens' Movement Commission with Mayor Chou Hsueh-Chang as the director of the camp.

Economical
Men's Suits
Phone or Write
S. OKUBO
High Class Tailor
KOBE:
No. 1, 3-chome, Sannomiya
(Tor Hotel Road) Tel. San. [illegible]
YOKOHAMA:
No. 7, Nippon Odori
Tel. Hon. [illegible]

NOTICE

1. **Name of vessel** Kong So
Nationality British
Owners of vessel Norris Joseph Asquith (British), (Hong Kong)
Captain of vessel H. R. Edmondson

2. **Cargo on vessel** The owners and consignees of the cargoes are all unknown.

Contents	Number	Shipper
Paper 1st quality	500 Bales	[illegible]
Rhubarb	273 Bags	"
Paper 1st quality	1,050 Bales	"
" " "	140 "	"
Tobacco Leaf	200 "	[illegible]
Cocoons Domestic	100 "	"
Paper 1st quality	278 "	[illegible]
Medicine	4 "	[illegible]
"	5 "	"
Paper 1st quality	500 "	[illegible]
" " "	300 "	"
China ware fine	5 "	"
Paper 1st quality	9 "	"
" " "	194 "	"
" " "	43 "	"
" " "	250 "	"
" " "	250 "	"
" 2nd "	65 "	"
" " "	80 "	"
" 1st "	37 "	"
" " "	44 "	"
" " "	246 "	"
" " "	113 "	"
" " "	5 "	"
" " "	52 "	"
" " "	120 "	"
" 2nd "	354 "	"
" 1st "	178 "	"
" " "	33 "	"
" " "	180 "	"
" " "	400 "	"
" " "	100 "	"
" " "	200 "	"
" " "	300 "	"
" " "	10 "	"
" " "	107 "	"
" " "	157 "	[illegible]
" " "	191 "	"
" " "	177 "	"
" " "	200 "	[illegible]
Medicine	2 "	[illegible]
Paper 1st quality	100 "	[illegible]
" " "	200 "	"
" " "	150 "	"
Kittysol	15 Cases	[illegible]
"	15 "	"
"	10 "	"
"	10 "	"
Butter	70 "	[illegible]
Paper 1st quality	13 Bales	[illegible]
" " "	280 "	"
" " "	33 "	"
" " "	100 "	"
" " "	40 "	"
" " "	200 "	"
" " "	200 "	"
" " "	400 "	"
" " "	300 "	"
" " "	60 "	"
" " "	220 "	"
" " "	113 "	"
" " "	12 "	"
" " "	275 "	"
Rush Mats	10 "	[illegible]
Ord Rice	18 Bags	[illegible]
Paper 1st quality	144 "	[illegible]
" 2nd "	74 "	"
" 1st "	180 "	"
" " "	200 "	"
" " "	180 "	"
" " "	88 "	"
" " "	98 "	"
" " "	200 "	"

It is hereby notified that the foregoing vessel and cargoes thereon were captured by the Imperial Navy and are to be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification.

February 4, 1943

SASEBO PRIZE COURT

SKI EXPERTS GATHER AT NIKKO FOR MEET

Competition in 13th Meiji Meet Swings Under Way From Today for 4 Days

The ski events of the 13th Meiji Shrine National Physical Training Meet will get under way today and continue for four days at the Nikko National Park in Tochigi prefecture.

In view of the stiff competition expected among some 1,500 prefectural representatives from throughout the Empire and Manchoukuo, the meet officials have taken care to provide excellent facilities for the skiers. And they have announced that all preparations have been completed at the first and second skiing grounds in Oku Nikko.

The schantzen, comparable to those at the Garmisch-Partenkirchen in Germany have been erected side by side at the second skiing ground. One of them is an 555-meter schantz while the other measures 85 meters They have both been tested and announced as satisfactory.

Stiff Battle Expected

While most of the important events are scheduled from for the final two days, the fact that the nation's foremost exponents in both the women and men's division are competing, should see the annual contest develop into a stiff fight from the opening day.

In the men's open division, collegiate standouts are looked to capture the majority of honors. Skiers from Waseda University, whose team took the national intercollegiate title two weeks ago at Hokkaido, are heavy pre-meet favors. Yuichiro Sasakawa, Waseda, collegiate slalom champion is expected to lead a top-notch field including his teammate Hashimoto, Shintani of Nippon University and Wakamoto and Kojima of Manchoukuo.

Skiers from Hokkaido are given the favored position in the women's events. These fair competitors from the north should out-score their rivals in all divisions.

Tokyo representatives for the meet have just been announced and will include the cream of the local collegians. In the women's events, the city will be represented by four local champions.

The Tokyo district representatives are:

K. Nonaka (Waseda); Y. Matsushita (Waseda); K. Chiba (Nihon); S. Nakagawa (Hosei); J. Umeda (Meiji); T. Nara (Waseda); S. Yamamoto (Meiji); T. Sano (Nihon); G. Yamada (Waseda); T. Ohba (Waseda); S. Takemi (Nihon); J. Torigata (Nihon); S. Yamaguchi (Tokyo Railway); G. Maruyama (Tokyo Railway); K. Takahashi (Tokyo Railway); H. Kagami (Tokyo Railway); Y. Sasakawa (Waseda); T. Shintani (Nihon); T. Seki (Keio); K. Kobayashi (Nihon); I. Mori (Meiji); T. Kubo (Meiji); S. Takano (Hosei); N. Hoshino (Meiji); K. Aoki (Tokyo Railway); T. Yamada (Waseda); S. Hashimoto (Waseda); K. Wakao (Nippon Felt Co.,); S. Toda (Tamagawa School); Tahara (Hitachi Works).

Women

Miss Emiko Toda (Unattached); Miss Miye Toda (Seishin Gakuin); Miss Yoshikuri Uiedo (Unattached); Miss Toyo Tamaki (Yamahiko Club).

Ski Hikes Planned

In keeping with the main theme of the 13th Meiji Shrine National Physical Training Meet which emphasizes national fitness and mass victory rather than individual skill, mass ski hikes by 300,000 skiers will be held at various ski courses throughout Japan on the final day of the ski meet which falls on Sunday.

DEATH SENTENCE METED

Anti-Anglo-American Feeling Mounts Among Algiers French

There is positive indication that the anti-Anglo-American feeling among the French nationals in Algiers is increasing, and it is reported that anti-Axis military authorities recently sentenced 13 French nationals to the death penalty, according to a Rome dispatch to Domei on February 1, quoting a wire from Tangier.

At the same time, a Mohammedan was given a death sentence by the American military authorities in Algiers, as a result of a court martial trial, the report further revealed.

WORLD'S FINEST
Mikimoto
CULTIVATED PEARLS
& JEWELRY
K. MIKIMOTO
TOKYO—GINZA ST.
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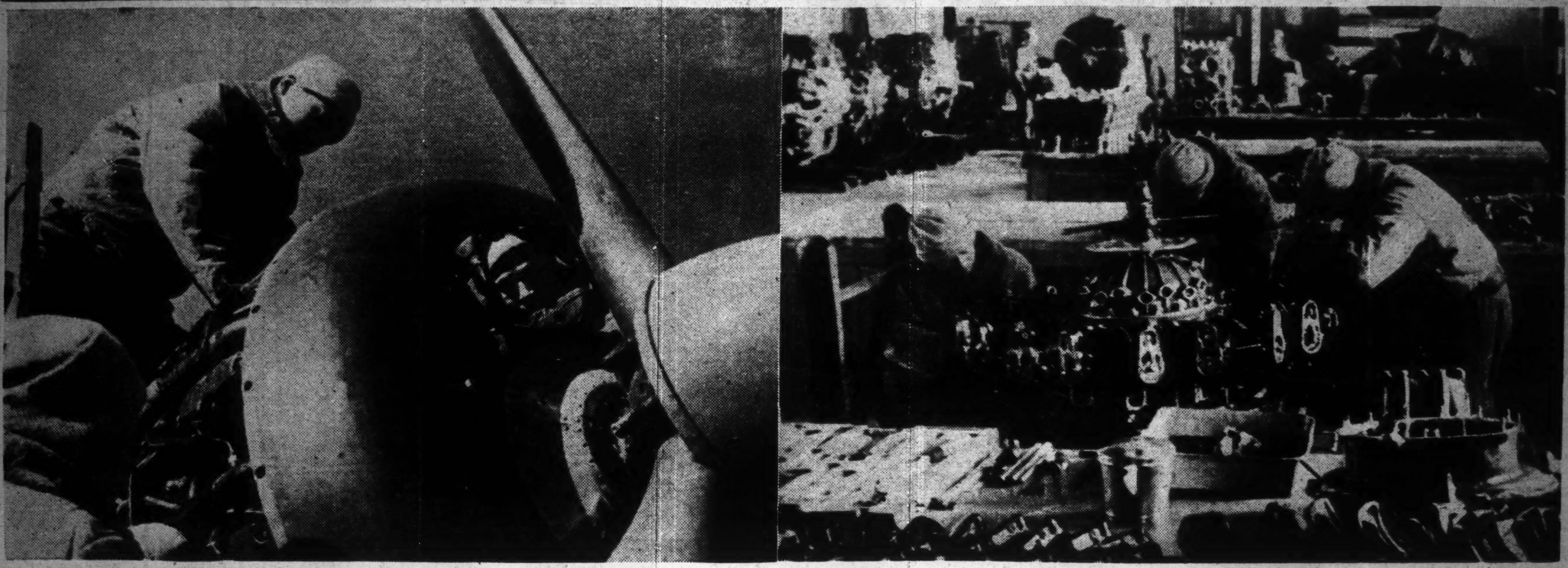
KOBE—Motomachi St.

Intense Cold No Obstacle to Activities of Kwantung Army's Air Arm



Too often overlooked by the layman is the inconspicuous but vital part played by the ground crews in the success of the Imperial Air Forces. The photos show members attached to the Kwantung Army's Air Force right on the job despite below freezing weather, at left, refueling a plane, and at right, overhauling an engine.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

3 Flying Fortresses Downed in Solomons By Nippon Air Units

Three Boeing B 17 heavy bombers or "Flying Fortresses" of the United States air force were shot down by the Imperial Air Forces in the vicinity of Shortland Island, of the Solomons, on February 1, it was announced by the United States Navy Department, according to a special Lisbon dispatch to the Mainichi reporting a United Press telegram from Washington. Two American dive-bombers were likewise shot down on the same day at Munda Island, also of the Solomons, by the Japanese air units, the same announcement revealed.

RICH MANGANESE MINE FOUND AT SAIPAN ISLAND

Monthly Output of Several Million Tons Assured by Development Firm

A vein of high-grade manganese ore assaying 80 to 90 per cent, which would yield a monthly production of several million tons, was discovered in Saipan Island a few days ago by the Southern Regions Development Company, the Yomiuri-Hochi reported from Saipan on Wednesday, states Domei.

Encouraged by a cable message of Tokuichi Kuribayashi, President of the Company, saying "today's 100,000 tons are more valuable than tomorrow's 1,000,000 tons and that service must be made without delay," preparations for mining are being speeded up, the paper reported further.

Last spring, another vein of manganese ore, undiscovered by the United States, was struck in Omiya Island, former Guam Island, immediately after the Japanese occupation, and now substantial quantities are being mined.

RANGOON TEMPLE BOMBED

British Planes Again Raid Residential Area

Warplanes of the British air force again appeared over Rangoon at 4 p.m. on Monday and indiscriminately bombed the residential district of the city, according to a special Rangoon dispatch to the Mainichi on Tuesday. It also reported that a bomb was dropped in the compound of the famous Three Pagoda Temple Buildings within the precincts were damaged but fortunately, the Buddhist towers were not damaged the communique revealed.

The citizens of the city are burning with indignation by the repeated attacks made on temple grounds by British planes.

MORE BRUTALITIES OF ENEMY REVEALED

U.S. Troops Pour Hot Water, Stone to Death Wounded Japanese Soldiers

The bestiality of the American forces on the South Pacific front, where mortal combats are staged day in and day out, is really beyond description, according to conversations exchanged among the Mainichi war correspondents, who have been engaged in their duty for the last six months in a jungle near the firing lines. One of them said:

"A mere thought of their brutality makes our blood run hot. One of the instances was hot water thrown over Japanese officers and men, who lie prostrate suffering from their wounds. Stones were used to kill these crippled heroes. These brutal acts can hardly be done by human being. After all, they are beasts in man's skin."

Another declared, "Their reckless bombings on an X X hospital manifest their innate beast-like nature. Well knowing that there was a hospital, enemy planes flew over it at a low altitude and dropped bombs on the sick and wounded. Those demoniacal Yankee soldiers must be torn to pieces, and nothing can allay our anger toward them."

The third asserted in a bitter tone, "It is a matter for admiration to describe here that none of our fighting men in that area ever thinks of the safety or danger of his life, which is offered to the State and that all are determined to carry death right into the rank of the enemy. They are willing to die with smiles on their faces. Livelihood in the home front is supposed to have become more or less bitter than ever before, but such is too trifle to be compared with the trying experiences the Japanese warriors are going through. The firing line and home front must be a solid oneness in a total war. We must fight out to a successful conclusion, and see that these beast-like Americans are crushed in baptism of blood."

According to one of the war correspondents, an enemy captive told them that the American soldiers on the foremost front are overtaken by nervous breakdown out of fear that they may be attacked by valiant Japanese warriors at any time and many of them were mentally deranged. Of course, the Japanese Forces are undergoing severe ordeals, and are determined to kill the enemy to the last man. The Japanese fighting men can eat boiled rice once every two or three days.

An enemy plane quickly zooms over the Japanese camp in a jungle, and drops a bomb or two when it sees smoke rise. The jungle there is an abode of lizards measuring more than one meter long. These reptiles are caught and cooked. At first, they were not a welcome food, but later all men were accustomed to the meat. Another correspondent stated that he was one day invited to lunch by Lance-Corporal Yamada who cooked pork cutlet to serve him. Later, he learned that the pork cutlet was really dog meat cutlet.

Many Letters of Gratitude and Encouragement Received From Students by Prime Minister

The people of Japan were greatly impressed by the heroic efforts of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo to carry out his duties despite his illness, and letters of gratitude and encouragement have been pouring into the Prime Minister's official residence from school children all over the country, according to local vernaculars.

Ever anxious about the health of the Prime Minister, the letters received all inquired after his health. Following is one of the typical letters from the school children:

"Dear General Tojo: I hope you will become better as soon as possible. I am doing my bit for the country so that we may completely crush the enemy. I am determined to do all I can in the same manner as General Tojo. I hope the present Diet session will be a great success."

Another letter:

"Dear General Tojo: We are very anxious about your health. When we first learned that you were ill and the Diet session had to be postponed for a week, we all worried about you very much. Japan is now in the second year of the war and we are sure your responsibilities are heavier than ever. When we heard that you attended the Imperial Diet session in spite of your illness, we were very much impressed and doubled our determination to study hard to become worthy pupils. We are praying for the early recovery of your health."

PLANE WRECKAGE FOUND

Commander of U.S. Submarine Fleet Lost in Crash

The wreckage of the large-type United States naval transport plane that has been missing since it left Pearl Harbor en route to San Francisco, was discovered at a point 400 miles off the original destination, at Eureka, California, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei, dated February 1.

The charred remains of Robert English, commander of the American submarine fleet in the Pacific, and that of other officers and crew who were aboard the ill-fated craft, 19 persons in all, were found in the wrecked plane.

The discovery was made as a result of an extensive 10-day search, it was disclosed.

Osaka Teidai Head Named

The Education Ministry on Wednesday announced the appointment of Dr. Toshiyuki Majima as president of the Osaka Imperial University, succeeding Dr. Chosaburo Kusumoto. The new president was formerly dean of the physical department of the Tohoku Imperial University.

TO STUDY TAIWAN TUNES

To Seek Link in Cultures of Japan, South

Seeking a link between the cultures of Japan and the Southern Regions in the native background of Taiwan, a party which will study Taiwan's native music has been dispatched by the East Asia Cultural Research Association, the Asahi reports.

The group has already started a general survey of music in the area around Taihoku under the supervision of the Government-General at Taiwan.

Research of literature and study of present musical trends as well as its connection with records and films will be made by this group.

TRAINING RALLY SLATED

900 I.R.A.A. Regional Leaders to Meet at Kurume

Paralleling numerous other wartime movements, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will sponsor a training rally for 900 regional leaders at Waseda University's Kurume training grounds in Kurume village, Tokyo Prefecture, for one month beginning with February 12, it was revealed on Tuesday, reports Domei.

From all over the country, youthful representatives who have indicated their ability to lead the nation's youths in fulfilling their wartime duties will assemble for this rally.

NANKING PERSONNEL BOLSTERED FOR WAR

Two Vice-Ministers and Various Provincial Officials Appointed

Domei

NANKING, February 3.—Further bolstering the personnel to meet the new situation arising from participation in the War of Greater East Asia, the National Government of China today announced the appointment of seven leading Government officials including bureau chiefs of important ministries.

Principal appointments as announced today according to a decision reached at the plenary session of the Executive Yuan follow:

Chou Ying-hsieng, former chief secretary at the administration department of Kwangtung Province, as chief of the political department of Kwangtung Province; Fu Chun-shih, chief of the finance department of Anhwei Province; Wang Chi, chief secretary of Kwangtung Province; Hsia Yun-chen, chief of the military affairs department of the War Council; and Tai Char, chief of the overseas Chinese affairs bureau under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Later the appointments of the last two remaining vice-ministers of the newly-reconstructed wartime cabinet of the National Government were announced as follows:

Tang Ying-huang, Vice-Minister of Judicial Administration and Tsewen, Vice-Minister of Social Welfare.

Meanwhile, the Government plans to hold the third session of the National Educational Administrative Council in the near future in order to draft a concrete plan of the national educational system to cope with the new situation.

Non-Freezing Shoes Designed by Officer For Soldiers in North

To meet the need for non-freezing shoes for use on the northern frontiers of Manchoukuo where the temperature often drops more than 20 degrees below freezing, ideal ski-shoes have been designed by Sub-Lieutenant Tomesaburo Minami, Domei reports. It is said models of existing ski-shoes are of little use in actual fighting as conclusively proved in Finland and the Soviet Union. The newly-designed ski-shoes are claimed to be perfect against chilblains, having been successfully worn by members of units participating in the national defense skiing events at Nikko.

Rich Dane Suicides

COPENHAGEN.—Carl Salomonsen, one of the richest men in Denmark, has committed suicide in his village at Klampenborg.

MUM ON TALKS HELD BY TURKS

(Continued from Page 1)

glu, had a lengthy discussion with Reich Ambassador Franz von Papen.

Enemy Attempt Fails

American and British attempts to entice Turkey into the anti-Axis camp have ended in a fiasco, as the Turkish Government has made clear its traditional policy of strict neutrality to British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, according to an Istanbul dispatch to Domei. The dispatch says the Turkish Government, which had tried to keep secret the progress of the Adana conference through interception of all telephonic communications, announced the results of the conference in an official communique on the night of February 1.

The announcement reveals the following three points:

1. The conference was held at the request of Churchill and with the consent of Roosevelt.
2. The British and Turkish representatives discussed on the general European situation and exchanged opinions.
3. The representatives of the two countries agreed in their views as regards the strengthening of the defense of Turkey.

Breaking the diplomatic custom, the communique did not take the form of a joint announcement and the Turkish Government's communique is somewhat different in substance from that of the British, the dispatch points out.

It is further revealed that Churchill after the Casablanca parley, went to Monrovia to see the President of Liberia and later proceeded to Cairo by plane. Then accompanied by British diplomatic and military authorities, he flew to Adana, where he saw President Inonu of Turkey in a coach at a railway station. On January 31 Churchill left Adana for Cairo by way of Cyprus.

The spokesman of the Turkish Government told newspapermen after the communique was issued that the report that Churchill had demanded Turkey to enter war is a mistake. The dispatch concludes that the Adana conference produced no result in spite of the fact that America and Britain are resorting to all possible means to drag Turkey into war as that country has declined their offer of economic assistance and supply of munitions.

Liquidation of Undesirables

ANKARA.—It is estimated here that about half a million Turkish pounds will be raised by levy on capital, payable within two weeks, according to the latest decree issued by the Turkish Government. It is believed that many Greek, Jewish and American businessmen will find it impossible to meet this demand within the specified period of time and will therefore be compelled to liquidate their business or sell out to the Turks.

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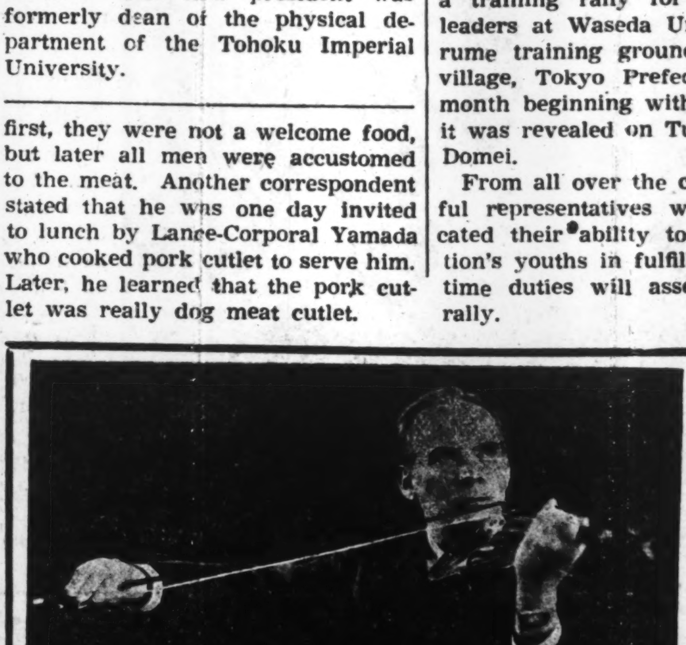

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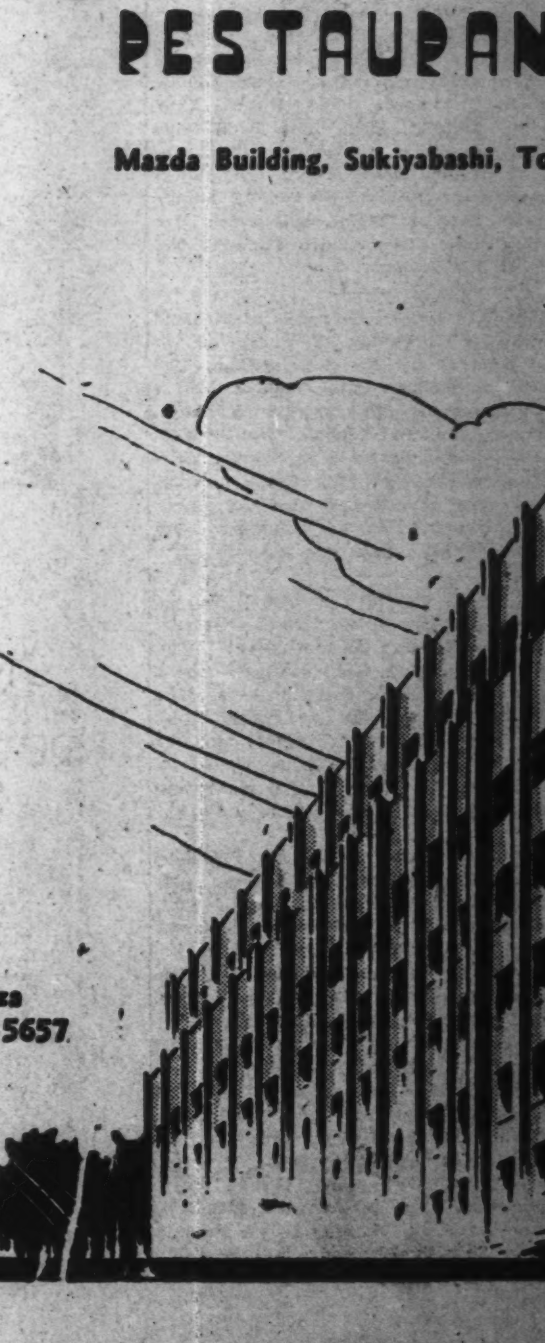
Booking: Play Guide, Music Stores, Hall



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LIFE OF NAVAL HERO SET FOR PRODUCTION

Deals With Career of Commander Yokoyama of Pearl Harbor Fame

Dealing with the life of the late Commander Masaharu Yokoyama, one of the heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla of Pearl Harbor fame, "Kaigun" (The Navy) by Toyoo Iwata will be filmed by the Shochiku studio as one of the four ambitious pictures for this year. A party led by the director, mechanic and designer under Commander Shoichi Hamada, staff member of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, went to Kagoshima Prefecture, the native place of the late Commander Yokoyama, to make necessary preparations for the production of the picture. Under the support of the Imperial Navy, the shooting of the picture is slated to be commenced in April. It is planned to have the picture screened in December this year on the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Preparations have been completed for the establishment of a motion picture school which will be opened in the capital in April under the management of the Japan Motion Picture Association. To educate and train those who will be responsible for the future cinema industry is the object of the school for the contribution of national culture through the silver screen.

"Furusato no Kaze" (The Wind of the Native Country), one of the latest productions of the Shochiku studio has been endorsed by the Education Ministry as the feature dramatic film in recognition of both the theme of the story as well as the excellent performance of the leading players. The picture deals with the every day life of the village people who are vigorously fighting for increased production of foodstuffs in wartime behind the guns.

Hongkong has compleetly banned the exhibition of American and British motion pictures. Under the direction of the branch office of the Japan Motion Picture Distribution Company, the cinema circles in Hongkong saw a new departure with bright prospects for the future, in which Japanese and Chinese films will hereafter flourish, says a report.

An unprecedentedly high record of box office returns at the cinema houses in Shanghai was established last month when "The Battles of Hawaii and Malaya," a Toho war dramatic picture, was released at the Kokusai Gekijo there. The gross returns in ten days aggregated ¥39,840.

The importance of bringing up children in wartime will be the main motive of a new dramatic picture entitled "Iye ni Sannan Nijo Ari" (Three Sons and Two Daughters), now in production by the Ofuna studio of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company. The picture is promised as one of the feature offerings for the local screen in the current season.

TO EXTEND TRAINING OF OIL WELL DRILLERS

Imperial Petroleum Company Decides to Expand Existing Center

In order to facilitate healthy and rapid development of the oil industry in the southern regions as well as at home, the Imperial Petroleum Company has decided on the expansion of the oil well drillers training center at Akita beginning this year, says the Nippon Sangyo.

It is the opinion of the Imperial Petroleum Company that in order to maintain the Japanese workers engaged in drilling in the southern regions always in the best possible working order, they had better be replaced at an interval of a few years. It is, therefore, thought advisable to devote greater energies at home for the training of expert oil well drillers, who in addition to their duty proper are expected to give necessary instructions to the native workers in the oilfields of the south.

The Imperial Petroleum Company, in view of the different duties those oil drillers are expected to perform in the southern regions, have decided to conduct the training of a large number of youths fresh from the national schools in accordance with the military system of training, so that they may win over the native people not only by virtue of their skill and knowledge as oil well drillers but also by their character.

Plan Education for Chinese

C.P.S.

SAIGON, January 30.—At an educational meeting held here recently, eminent local Chinese educationalists drafted a plan, a fundamental policy to be pursued for the education of Chinese youths in French Indo-China.

On Benefit Program

Miss Yoko Matsukuma, well-known girl pianist who has won many musical prizes, will appear in a Nisei Rengo-Kai benefit concert to be given at the Hibiya Public Hall on the night of February 18. Other soloists are Yoichi Hiraoka, xylophonist, and Miss Nagato Miho, soprano.

Concert Calendar

The fourth masterworks' appreciation concert, sponsored by the Kondo Music Office, Friday, at 7 p.m. with Professor Joseph Rosenstock at the piano and the Tokyo String Quartet, consisted of M. Kuroyanagi, first violin, T. Terada, second violin, H. Tanaka, viola and T. Tachibana, 'cello. The program includes Beethoven's String Quartet, Op. 59-No. 2, "Razoumovsky", Haydn's String Quartet Op. 64, No. 5, "The Lark" and Schubert's Piano Quintet, "The Trout."

The fourth dance recital by Miss Yaoko Kaitani and her dancing troupe, Saturday and Sunday, February 6 and 7, at 6 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The music directed by Kazuo Yamada. The program includes Chopin's Waltz, Ballet; "Moon on Bali Island", ballet and six other numbers.

A benefit concert with operatic arias solo and light music, Saturday, February 6, at 6:30 p.m. at the Kyoritsu Auditorium. The artists include Miss Kazue Niiro, soprano, Miss Kiyoko Maruyama, mezzo-soprano; Miss Teruko Aitani, soprano; Miss Aiko Akaki, mezzo-soprano. The light music bands include Haida Brothers and their band and Hajime Osanai and his band.

A light music concert Saturday and Sunday, February 6 and 7, at 6:30 p.m. at the Aoyama Kaikan, with Katsuhiko Haida, Tadashi Osanai, Kiyoshi Sakurai, Taro Shyoji and Taizo Sugihara.

A violin recital by Fery Lorant, Hungarian violin virtuoso, accompanied by Miss Sonoko Tanaka at the piano, Tuesday, February 9, at 6:30 p.m. at the Sangyo Kaikan auditorium. The program includes Vitali's Ciaccona; Cesar Franck's Sonate; Joachim's Variations on Hungarian Motives; Bartok's Dances Populaires Roumanes; Hubay's Poemes Hongois; Paganini's Caprice; Couperin's Chanson Louis XIII et Pavane and Falla's La vida Breve.

The 16th abonnement concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, Tuesday, February 9, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Schumann's "Manfred" Overture; Grieg's Piano Concerto and Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony.

An accordion concert by Yasuo Tsukui, Saturday, February 13, at 6 p.m. at the Gunjin Kaikan. The artist will be assisted by the Tsukui Accordion Trio; Hajime Osanai and his accordion band. The soloists include Miss Jyunko Ozawa and Miss Akiko Kimura.

The eighth concert by the Tokyo Chamber Symphony Orchestra, "Bach Cycle" (the 4th evening) under the direction of Professor Klaus Pringsheim, Tuesday, February 16, at 6:30 p.m., at the Aoyama Kaikan auditorium. The soloists include Noboru Toyomasu, piano, Hisaoki Ono, violin; Tadashi Mori, flute and Miss Sadako Sasaki, mezzo-soprano. The program includes Overture in C major; Brandenburg Concerto No. 5 in D Major; Cantata No. 54, "Widerstehe Doch Der Suende" and Brandenburg Concerto No. 6 in B Flat Major.

The sixth concert by pupils of Madame Taneko Seki, Friday, February 19, at 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The Musicians includes Miss Toshiko Yoshikawa, soprano; Miss Fumiko Komatsu, soprano; Shigeru Sonoda, tenor; Miss Fumie Ando, soprano; Miss Nobuko Yajima, mezzo-soprano; Miss Tagako Yamashita, piano; Miss Kazuko Kodama, piano; Miss Kazuko Kamano, soprano, and Madame Taneko Seki, soprano.

The 28th Concert of Kosei Bunka sponsored by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin, Saturday, February 20, matinee at 1 p.m. and soiree at 5:30 p.m., at the Kyoritsu auditorium. The artists include Miss Mitsuyo Suwa, violin, accompanied by Miss Yasuko Nishi at the piano; Madame Chizuko Asano, soprano, accompanied by Miss Aiko Kurosawa at the piano and Madame Lydia Shapiro, piano.

The fifth piano recital by Professor Leonid Kreutzer, Monday, February 22, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The artist will be assisted by Professor Roman Dukson, 'cello. The program includes Schumann's Fantasie Op. 17, Beethoven's Sonata "Les Adieux", Chopin's Polonaise F Sharp Minor; Mazurkas; and Valses Chopin's 'Cello Sonata Op. 65 by Prof. Dukson and Prof. Kreutzer.

A special concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of Professor Joseph Rosenstock, Tuesday, February 23, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Debussy's Preludes, "Afternoon of a Faun"; Ravel's Spanish Rhapsody and Berlioz's Fantastic Symphony.

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN—MSA

Ravel's "Gaspard de la Nuit"

In connection with one of the items played by Motonari Iguti last Thursday at his pianoforte recital, some very interesting episodes surround the composition.

In 1908 Ravel wrote a trilogy,—Ondine, Le Gibet and Scarbo, each of which had been inspired by three poems respectively of a neo-hoffmanesque character by Aloysius Bertrand, who seemed to have published the poems under the not very transpicuous title of "Gaspard de la Nuit" in 1835 amidst the mid-romantic effervescence.

In the music, Ravel seemed to have followed the text with utmost fidelity, but like all fine "translations" he had made an exquisite distinction between essentials and non-essentials, doing this, the music itself through its very nature seemed to have gained a fresh guise and significance without, however, sacrificing the original meaning of the literary text.

The "Ondine" is from a verse entitled "La Nuit et les Prestiges" while the "Gibet" and "Scarbo" are extracts from another poem; and really do not belong to "Les Fantaisies de Gaspard de la Nuit."

A lesser talent than Ravel would have hopelessly succumbed to the coquetry of sentimentality that was so rampant about this time. In spite of all the fascinations of utopianism, Ravel instinctively felt that the moment had come for the quiet transition of romanticism. In these Fantaisies, he tried to retain the same liquid sonorities evinced in the poems, which must have stimulated his imagination, perhaps, more than anything else. At the beginning of the piece, the voice of "Ondine" rises tenderly yet penetratingly above the soft pattering rain on the Gothic lattices; the magnificent crescendo suggests itself the splendours of glittering palaces, and the Epilogue treads falteringly step by step the path of sorrow that stretches before it.

For all this, the composer in choosing these poems for inspiration was struck by the purely "sensational" vividness rather than by the subject itself. After the several wonderful paintings on the Theme of water in its varied and strange moods, he seemed to have gained a fresher impetus in the treatment of the present work. How contrastingly the pieces were set side by side,—the limpid enchantment of the "Ondine" with the sinister picture of the "Gibet"! In the latter, Ravel gives a musical interpretation of the terrifying descriptions contained in the poem of Bertrand with the same lucidity, the same instinctiveness, which he employs when depicting perfectly familiar objects. It is truly an extraordinary example written for the piano.

One does not think that in the entire literature of the piano, there exists another example of the tragic,—leaving behind a feeling of unquenchable melancholy. Ravel himself described it as "The bell tolling in a far off town on the horizon and the corpse of a hanged man silhouetted against the blood-red setting Sun."

During the 52 measures it wanders through strange sonorities and disintegrating harmonies in B-flat minor, while the hallucinating pedal beats its syncopated throb against a lead-like rhythm.

The unstable rhythms and the sudden leaps of the two themes tell of the mischievous activities of the gnome Scarbo; the posturing transports of the first and the mocking murmuring of the second, the ironic deformation of the leitmotif across which appears his greatly enlarged shadow, and the uneven fading of the last measures which witness the disappearance of the now trembling shadow; all these hallucinations of folly and bewilderment become, under the magic wand of Ravel, but an exquisite pretext for the most audacious and picturesquely imaginative instrumental combinations across which the main musical idea develops and progresses with a rigorous, classic logic.

This unceasing prediction for perfect balance and solid construction required him of critical discernment and lucidity of utterance with perfect control of imagination, without which the re-creation of such a fantastic as well as highly fanciful work would have been impossible. Happily, the unusual talent of Ravel accomplished the task with more than gratifying result, though he must have had untold struggles during his writing of the work. The very challenge, in the form of both musical and technical difficulties, that faced him seemed to have presented but an added attraction to him. His exquisite taste, so sure by instinct, no less than his prodigious mastery solved the multifarious problems in so brilliant a manner. These three "poems" enrich the pianistic art of the present; the most amazing examples of instrumental ingenuity which the industry of a composer has ever produced.

China Leaders on Local Stage

One of the leading theatrical attractions held over for the second month is "Wang Ching-wei" presented at the Teikoku Gekijo by the ambitious Shinkokugeki troupe. In this play both President Wang and Chiang Kai-shek in the days before the China Affair are presented with the stars of the troupe Ryutaro Tatsumi taking the role of the Chinese traitor and Shogo Shimada acting as the patriot, Wang Ching-wei, the leader of the Nanking Government, as shown in above photo.

Kansai Notes

There will be a German Evangelical Service at the Kobe Union Church on Sunday, February 7, from 10 a.m. Rev. Dr. Liemar Henning, of Kyoto, will preach. Service for children will begin at 9:30 a.m.

Matsui Exhorts Chinese Cadets

C.P.S.

NANKING, January 30.—Lieutenant-General Takuro Matsui, Supreme Military Adviser to the National Government, entertained 20 Chinese graduates from the Japanese Military Academy in Tokyo at tiffin recently at the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association. In a short speech, he exhorted the Chinese cadets to exert their best efforts with the training they received in Japan, for China's military reconstruction, for the revival of the Republic and for the defense of East Asia.

Divorces Young Wife

BERLIN.—Prince Hubertus von Proussen, grandson of the ex-Kaiser and third son of the ex-Crown Prince, has divorced his young wife, nee Baroness von Humboldt, after 12 months of married life.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

In commemoration of the 500th anniversary of Seami, an elaborate noh performance is being planned by the leading players of the Umewaka Noh School at the Teikoku Gekijo on February 23 and 24. Rokuro Umewaka, veteran player, will be the important figure in the forthcoming two performances, which will include four plays, respectively.

Under their joint auspices, the Toho and Yoshimoto Entertainment Companies have organized a party of popular vaudeville performers, who will be dispatched to the various fronts in Central China to entertain the Japanese soldiers there. The party is scheduled to leave here shortly for a 40-day trip.

Th Gekidan Seido is planning to make its fifth performance at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo for three days from February 20. Two plays as premiere production are being prepared for the stage.

The amateur dramatic activities have been encouraged by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, under which a research committee has recently been established to make contribution toward furthering its development. At a recent committee meeting, two plays by Gentoku Kameya and Masao Abe; namely, "Boshi" (Cap), and "Mura no Hikoshi" (The Village's Airman), have been selected for use of the stage of amateur dramatic groups throughout the country.

"Satsuma Bushi" (Warriors of the Satsuma Clan), a classical play by Sotaro Kuga, which will be staged with Shu Kanai in the title role at the Koen Gekijo from February 17, will be placed before the national drama contest to be sponsored by the Nippon Cultural Central League.

The Chosen Gakugekidan, a group of the legitimate stage players of Chosen theatrical circles, which made a debut at the Gunjin Kaikan at Kudan recently, is scheduled to play at the Osaka Gekijo, Osaka, from February 11. In Tokyo, the group will again play at the Kokusai Gekijo in Asakusa Park, starting February 18.

Kwangtung Boosts Health

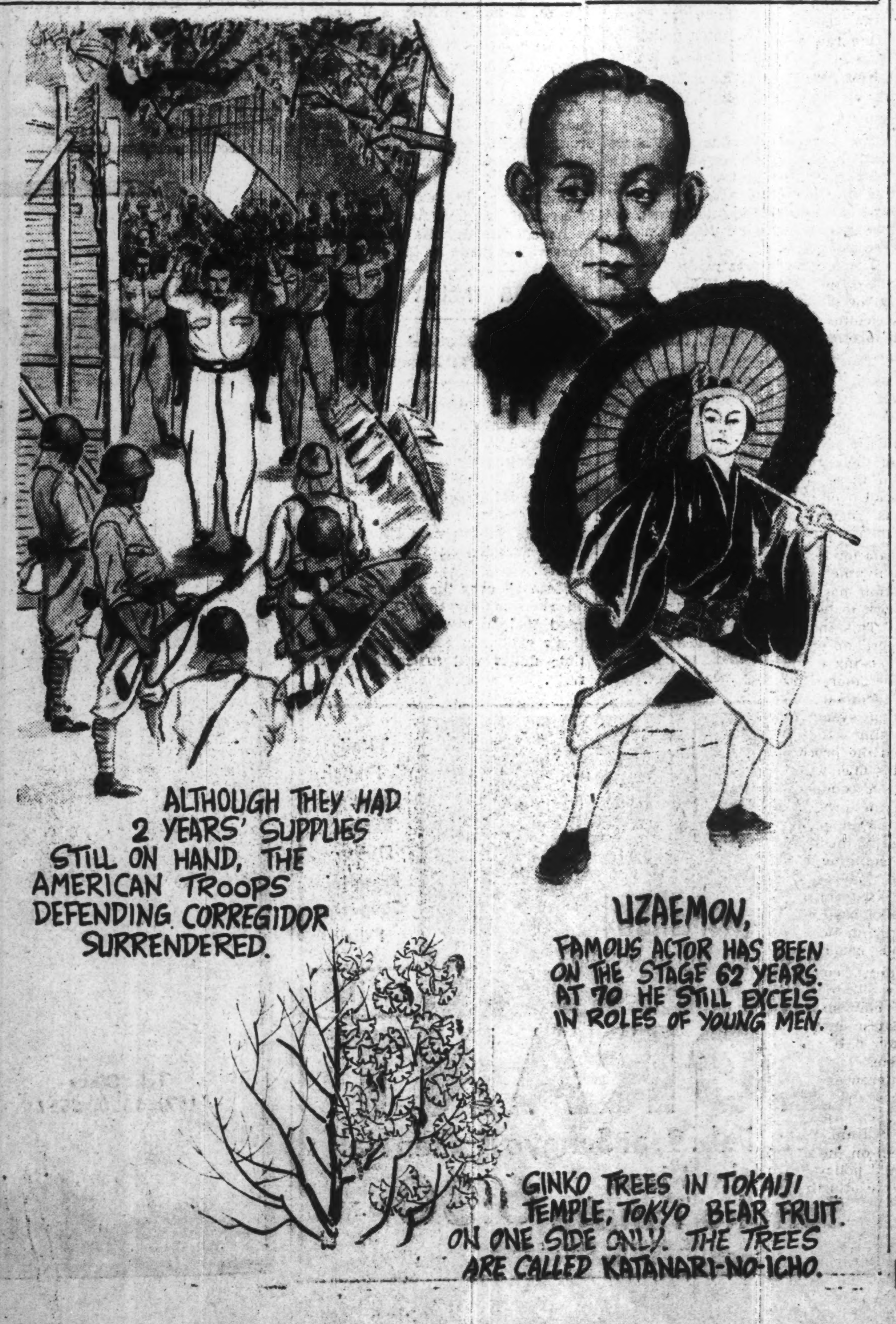
C.P.S.

CANTON, January 30.—The Kwangtung Provincial Party Headquarters has established a Social Affairs Association to handle matters pertaining to the granting of subsidies, labor welfare and improvement of health.

Jaffa Hit by Plague

ANKARA.—A plague epidemic has broken out in the city of Jaffa in Palestine, according to reports received from Jerusalem today. The epidemic, it is assumed, was brought into Jaffa by British troops.

STRANGER THAN FICTION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DETAILS SET FORTH OF SCIENCE BOOST

Laboratories to Be Established, Courses to Be Expanded at Imperial Universities

The Education Ministry has decided on the establishment and expansion of laboratories and scientific courses at the eight Imperial Universities in Japan Proper in order to complete Japan's wartime structure, says the Nippon Sangyo.

In this connection, the Education Ministry has been making necessary preparations since last year and is now in a position to execute the plan with an initial expenditure of ¥800,000 as announced in the Official Gazette of February 1.

The works to be carried out with the initial expenditure involve:

1. The establishment of a scientific measurement laboratory at the Imperial University of Tohoku. This laboratory will have a staff of 26 members, including 6 professors, 6 assistant professors, 12 assistants, and 2 clerks.

2. The establishment of a laboratory for the study of elastic engineering at the Imperial University of Kyushu with a staff of 4 members, including one professor, one assistant professor, and 2 assistants.

3. The establishment of a laboratory for the study of super short wave radio at the Imperial University of Hokkaido with a staff of 10 members, including 2 professors, 2 assistant professors, 4 assistants and 2 clerks.

For Study of Catalyzers

4. The establishment of a laboratory for the study of catalyzers at the Imperial University of Hokkaido with a staff of 9 members, including 2 professors, 2 assistant professors, 4 assistants, and one clerk.

5. The establishment of a laboratory for the study of medicine for use by fliers at the Imperial University of Nagoya with a staff of 10 members, including 2 professors, 2 assistant professors, 4 assistants and 2 clerks.

6. The establishment of a laboratory for the study of ceramics at the Engineering University of Tokyo with a staff of 9 members, including 2 professors, 2 assistant professors, 4 assistants and one clerk.

7. The expansion of the Imperial University of Tokyo, involving the establishment of a new seat at the Department of Agricultural Science with one professor, one assistant professor, and 2 assistants, the appointment of 2 assistant professors to the synthetic science research institute of the First Department of Engineering Science, the appointment of one professor, one assistant professor, 2 engineers, 6 subordinate engineers to the Aeronautical Research Institute, and the appointment of one engineer and 2 subordinate engineers to the astronomical observatory.

8. The expansion of the Imperial University of Kyoto, involving the appointment of one professor, one assistant professor, and 2 assistants to the Department of Scientific Engineering for the study of aeronautical physics.

9. The expansion of the Metallic Materials Research Institute of the Imperial University of Tohoku, involving the appointment of 3 professors, 2 assistant professors, and 4 assistants.

10. The expansion of the Imperial University of Osaka, involving the appointment of one professor, one assistant professor, and 3 assistants to the Department of Medical Science for the study of orthopaedic surgery.

Colonization Plans Differed in 2 Nations

(Continued from Page 6)

England into India occurred rapidly. One by one, regions came under England's control increasingly and no stone was left unturned in her imperialistic intentions.

The island of Ceylon first inhabited by the Portuguese and then by the Dutch, came within England's influence by the close of the 18th century. The island was placed under the same rule as Madras, but later a Governor was appointed.

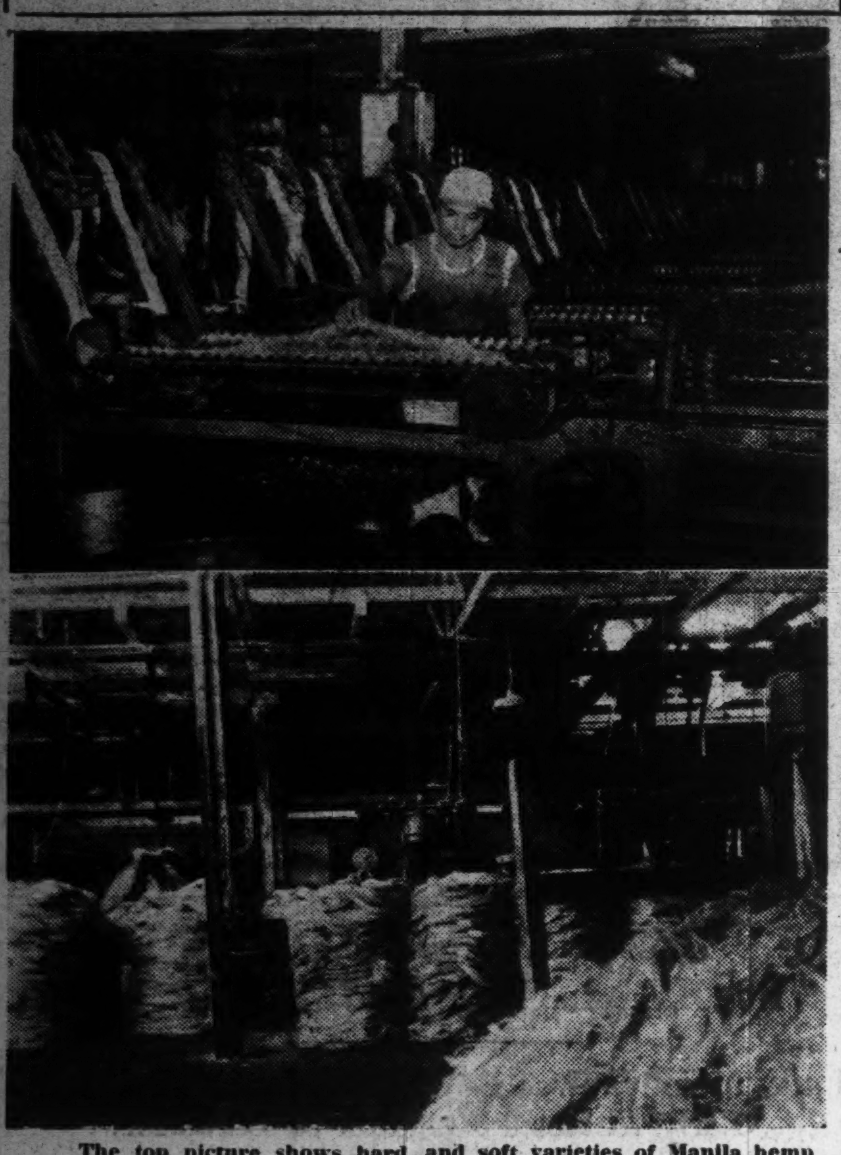
The British Empire of India and Australia was connected to her control over the Malay Peninsula and the present Sea of Greater East Asia. With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia her connecting [illegible] have been shattered to pieces. Australia is isolated.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	84.70	−0.30
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	83.30	−0.80
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	76.70	+0.20
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%...	100.15	Same

Famous Manila Hemp



The top picture shows hard and soft varieties of Manila hemp being combined to make stout ropes, while the one below is a snapshot of hemp fibers ready for processing. Manila hemp has long been famous for its excellent quality and is indispensable to making really dependable ropes, whether for ships, mountaineering or hanging the war-mongers of the United States and Britain responsible for the current war!

DISBURSEMENTS DUE FOR FOOD INCREASE

¥270,000,000 to Be Spent Next Fiscal Year — Farm Bodies' Services to Be Mobilized

The first thing the Japanese people at home are required to do in order to complete Japan's fighting strength and secure its favorable strategic position is the speedy augmentation of the production of principal agricultural crops thereby realizing Japan's absolute independence of foreign rice, says the Nippon Sangyo.

For this purpose, continues the journal, the Government has decided on various measures to enrich the the supply of principal foodstuffs at a cost of ¥270,000,000, which will be disbursed during the 12 months beginning April next. According to the Government authorities, a substantial portion of this sum is to be disbursed for the training of farmers, increase of the supply of fertilizers and other implements and materials for farming, adjustment of the demand and supply of labor in the rural districts, installation and establishment of various live-stock raising facilities, rice cultivation, and others. The amount to be disbursed for these is expected to reach ¥72,000,000.

The authorities are aiming at the realization of the same results gained in the last farming year, or January to December, 1942, concerning the harvest of key crops. But, for this, under the extraordinary situation in which Japan stands at present, all people at home are quired to exercise their very best.

As reported already, the Government is mobilizing the services of the Agricultural Association, the Industrial Guilds, and other agricultural organizations in order to enrich the supply of rice, wheat, and taroes. In collaboration with the authorities, the Agricultural Policy Research Association and the League of the Members of Parliament representing the interests of the rural communities have established a plan involving eight measures to promote the economic interests of the farmers, and they are determined to have their plan immediately recognized by the Diet.

Taking everything into account, it is considered essential that the cultivation of wheat, potatoes and sweet potatoes be encouraged throughout Japan Proper in order to amplify the supply of food for use during the season just preceding the appearance of new rice crops on the market. Many experts in farming are of the opinion that the cultivation of upland rice, whose yield is much smaller than that of ordinary rice, should be replaced by the cultivation of sweet potatoes which thrives anywhere and under the worst natural conditions possible.

The total area of land cultivated with upland rice in Japan Proper covers about 150,000 chobu, led by the 36,000 chobu of Ibaragi-ken, each cho of land yielding about 10 koku of rice only.

For many years in the past, the Japanese people have been regarding rice and wheat as the chief foodstuffs. The time has come when they should correct their policy in this connection. Taking all things into account, greater importance must be attached hereafter to the cultivation of taroes and various cereals other than rice and wheat, and let those cereals and taroes play a more important role than heretofore in perfecting Japan's position relative to the self-supply of foodstuffs.

BUYING SENTIMENT PERSISTS ON MART

Sharp Gains Registered by Fiber Industrials; Toyo Rayon Up ¥6.50

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was continuously bullish yesterday, and it is worthy of notice that sharp gains were registered by a good many fiber industrials, including Toyo Rayon, new, Nitto Spinning, Daito Spinning, Teikoku Rayon, new, and so forth.

In the long-term section, for instance, Toyo Rayon, new leaped ¥6.50 at one bound, Nitto Spinning ¥5.80, its new ¥5.50, Daito Spinning and Teikoku Rayon, new ¥1.60 each. Simultaneously Japan Sand Iron and Japan Nickel bounced up ¥1.30 each, Kanegafuchi Industrial ¥1.20, and Akita Lumber ¥1.10.

The short-term was featured by a sharp gain of ¥4.40 scored by Toyo Rayon, new, while the rest of the listed wares closed within a narrow range of fluctuations.

The spot market was comparatively quiet with a profit-taking tendency pervading the floor.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	—Delivery—		
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Kanebo Spinning (50)...	——	129.0	129.2
Sino-Japan Spin (50)...	84.0	84.4	85.3
Teikoku Rayon (50)....	79.1	——	——
Kurashiki Rayon (50)...	——	72.5	72.8
Toa Hemp Ind (50).....	76.7	75.2	75.8
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)..	97.6	97.5	98.5
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)...	78.8	79.2	79.1
Showa Elec Ind (50)....	82.6	83.1	84.2
Japan Nitrogen (50)....	——	——	76.3
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	96.8	97.0	97.1
O. S. K. (50)	87.9	88.3	89.0
Toyo Steamship (50)....	73.0	——	73.5
Nissan Steamship (50)..	69.5	69.6	70.3
Mitsubishi Mining (50)..	91.2	91.5	93.0
Ishihara Ind (50)......	70.4	70.7	71.9
Third Section			
Oriental Dev. (50)......	——	——	——
Furukawa Elec Ind (50).	108.5	108.9	110.2
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)..	136.0	136.0	136.8
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	66.4	66.6	66.6
Japan Beer (50).........	——	97.3	98.1
Tropical Ind (42½).....	——	——	——
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	46.6	——	47.6
Asahi Glass (50)........	101.7	99.9	100.7
Toa Tobacco (50).......	99.8	99.3	100.5
Manchou Tobacco (50)..	89.2	89.3	89.7

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new...	85.1	5.4	4.5	84.7
N. Y. K. new	83.8	3.9	3.3	83.3
M'bishi Heavy Ind..	97.2	7.4	6.8	96.8
Kanebo Spin. new..	76.3	7.7	6.7	76.7
Teikoku Rayon, new	68.5	70.9	69.0	69.8
Hitachi Iron Works.	94.1	5.0	4.0	94.2
Osaka Exch. new....	45.1	5.5	5.0	45.3
Japan Steel Tube..	72.1	2.7	1.9	71.9
Japan Oil	76.7	8.8	6.7	77.9
S. M. R.	——	75.0	74.9	74.9
N. Y. K., old	97.4	7.4	6.7	96.7
Hokkaido Coal	74.7	5.3	4.7	75.4
Kanebo Spin, old...	——	129.5	128.6	129.4
Toyo Rayon, new...	58.1	64.0	58.1	63.4
Kokura Iron Works.	56.9	7.3	6.9	57.3
Japan Beer, new...	48.4	8.4	8.2	48.2
Japan Sugar, new.	68.5	8.9	8.1	68.9
Ensuiko Sugar	63.6	63.8	63.6	——
Japan Mining	63.8	4.0	3.8	64.0
Manch. Heavy Ind.	61.8	5.7	4.8	65.4

INTERIOR DEMAND FOR RAW SILK KEEN

Another Re-Adjustment of Industry Due to Enable More Rational Management

Special to the Nippon Times

YOKOHAMA, February 2.—The demand for raw silk was invariably keen from the interior, but the supply was more tight, making daily business moderate at prices a little stronger last week, ¥1,730 to ¥1,740 being quoted for white 20/22 denier, grade D.

On the futures market, business was absent last week, settlements being made daily by compromise, reducing considerably the outstanding transactions.

An official project for the combination of national reelers into a big unit has been talked about by the market people of late. News appearing in a vernacular paper on January 30 confirms it. In 1941, a re-adjustment of reeling mills was carried out, reducing the total number of reeling basins fitted there from 210,000 to 100,000, but the subsequent readjustment of mulberry farms, necessitated by the need for increasing other staple agricultural crops, has restricted the production of cocoons more than before. Moreover, the adoption of a national policy to give priority to the manufacture of short silk fiber instead of raw silk is helping to do away with another number of reeling basins, the report says, making it absolutely important to make another re-adjustment of the raw silk industry to make its management more rational.

Means Considered

The two national federations of silk reelers have also been considering means to be taken for it, and the Cooperative Reelers' Federation, one of the two, passed a resolution at the last meeting of the Board of Councillors in favor of creating a unit of the existing reeling mills. Seeing this inclination of silk reelers toward a stronger control of their industry, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino will soon hold a conference with representatives of the various organizations in the line and submit an official proposal on the question to the conference.

The new raw silk production plan makes it unnecessary to have more than one-half of the existing 100,000 reeling basins, and it is the official idea, it is reported, to establish a big silk manufacturing company with a capital of ¥150,000,000 or ¥200,000,000 and to combine into it the whole raw silk and short silk fiber manufacturers in the country; for, a simple re-adjustment of reeling basins and combination of silk reeling mills in parts would not sufficiently insure the stabilization of management of the raw silk industry.

Studying New Methods

The use of raw silk principally for domestic purposes, instead of for export as at present, calls for securing a sufficient quantity of cocoons of a cheaper cost and a larger silk yield than that produced hitherto. To meet this purpose, the central and local sericultural experiment stations are studying, it is understood, new methods of silk raising, and meanwhile, the Government will select the best of the new method in use at present by some of the experiment station and sericulturists, and recommend them to other silk raisers as soon as preparations are made.

One of these methods is silkworm rearing with mulberry leaves on twigs indoors or outdoors, which considerably saves labor and material, as the silkworm can be fed once in each stage of their growth in an instance. When these methods become prevalent all over the country, the old methods might perhaps be superseded by them entirely.

Program for 1943

The Nippon Synthetic Fiber Research Association has decided on the research work to be carried out by it in 1943. This includes, it is reported, the operation to the highest degree of the existing equipment of the intermediate laboratory for the production of a synthetic fiber of the polyvinyl alcohol system, while at the same pushing studies on the material, so that the process for the production of the fiber will be industrialized this year; conducting of experiments, for the production of a synthetic fiber of the polyamid system, from the synthesizing of the material to the spinning of the yarn; urging of basic studies of the above two and other kinds of new fibers; and conducting of basic and applied researches of synthetic high molecular compounds generally.

Regarding the second re-adjustment of the raw silk industry, necessitated by the new situation above reported, the latest news to hand is that on February 6, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Ino will hold a roundtable conference with about 70 representatives of the manufacturers interested and their organizations, in order to have a frank exchange of views with them on the question, or on a fundamental policy to be taken for thoroughly re-adjusting the raw silk industry.

There are different means proposed for the object among the silk people, such as the combination of all raw silk and silk fiber manufacturers into a single company and their amalgamations according to the place and kind of business. It seems to be the official idea, the news concludes, to have a few nuclear companies combining the manufacturers classified by prefecture and kind of business, and not necessarily a single company uniting all mills.

NORTH CHINA WAR RESOURCES

Development of Natural Resources Essential for Warfare Pushed Forward Under Five-Year Industrial Plan—Progress Rapid

Restoration and completion of the traffic system which had been disrupted by many years of misrule, in parallel with accelerated development of essential defense material resources, were the first steps taken in North China following the outbreak of the China Affair.

In connection with the development of resources in North China, therefore, essential defense materials such as coal, iron ores and salt were put on a preferential basis, which has enabled the territory to become a base depot for Japan. The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has, of course, added to the mission of North China as such, but it has also made it imperative for the region to strive for self-sufficiency in all lines of commodity it requires while enforcing the war-needs-first principle.

The development of natural resources essential for national defense is being pushed forward under the North China industrial development 5-year plan started last year, assures a Domei dispatch from Shanghai as published in a recent issue of the weekly International Economy in reviewing the progress of the development work being carried on in that part of the Continent.

Prepared for Expansion

The year 1941 was the period of preparation for North China for further development after it had restored to normal in a general way all affairs which had been thrown into disorder on account of the China Affair and the floods, says the dispatch. It was during this period that the 5-year plan in question was originally mapped out and, consequently, the plan cannot be followed exactly to the letter at present because the War of Greater East Asia did not enter its factors. However, as there is no change whatsoever in the principal requirements for national defense, the original plan is being carried out vigorously with alterations or adjustments in accordance with the dictates of the new situation arising from time to time.

(a) Coal: North China coal, which had already reached the same level as the Manchurian coal in output during 1941, surpassed the latter by a fair margin during 1942. It is now being exported not only to Japan, Manchoukuo and Central China, but also to the southern regions, so remarkable has been its increase in production volume. Its output and export volume always reach 100 per cent of the quantities originally intended. Commencing last year, efforts are being made toward improvement of quality in addition to increased production, so that it is certain that the usefulness of the North China coal will be considerably augmented as time goes on.

Even as at present, the iron manufacturing industry in both Japan and Manchoukuo is adequately supplied with coal. However, as further expansions in various lines of industry, including iron manufacturing, are under way in North China, no efforts are spared to increase the output. In fact, it is expected that the output will be increased to double the present volume within the next couple of years or so and the shipment to Japan will be greatly augmented with a veiw to contributing to the intensification of Japan's fighting strength.

Best Mining Center

(b) Mineral products: At present Lungyen in the Mengchiang area is foremost in the production of iron ores, whose value is all the greater for the goods transportation facilities available. Its output also constantly reaches 100 per cent of the expected figures.

The importance of alumina in North China as raw material for aluminum is now fully recognized with the discovery of a simple method of processing, although at one time our interest in it waned on the occupation by the Imperial Forces of the southern regions rich in bauxite, on account of the complicated process alumina involves in contrast to the bauxite of the south. Furthermore, it has immesurable value as material for fire-proof bricks or as abrasive for lathes, the demand for which is fast increasing with the progress in the iron industry in both Japan and Manchoukuo.

100-Per Cent Output

(c) Industrial salt: In the production of industrial salt North China stands conspicuous in comparison with place else in the Co-prosperity Sphere, realizing at all times 100 per cent of the estimated output and export volume. The output is amply sufficient to fill all requirements in Japan's soda industry at present. However, from the standpoint of national defense the demand for industrial salt is unlimited, because, for instance, in the manufacture of aluminum, the same quantity of industrial salt as that of alumina is required and, consequently, further increased production is essential.

The development of salt-fields in North China required for productivity expansion, however, has already been completed and it is now only a matter of time before increased output can be realized, when the establishment of soda industry in North China is also expected.

(d) Iron manufacture: The iron manufacturing industry in North China will be put in hand in accordance with the plans submitted by the Deliberative Council for Construction of Greater East Asia. All circumstances promise a very bright future for the industry. At the same time, careful study is being made for the promotion of artificial petroleum industry.

When these plans are materialized, as they will be in the near future, the industrial world of North China will doubtless assume quite a new aspect in general.

To Start Operation

The fire-proof brick manufactory now under construction in Chosen, is expected to start operation in April next under the management of the Asahi Glass Company. The new manufactory is expected to supply various iron-foundries in Chosen with fire-proof bricks of superior quality to form the inner walls of the rotary furnaces, says the Nippon Sangyo.

Bill Clearings

February 3
(¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	268,542	158,938
Balance	40,757	28,014

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COTTON TRADITION IN INDIA SURVEYED

Country Big Producing Center From Olden Times—Sea-Traffic Opening Gave Impetus

From olden times India was a great center of cotton trade. Raw cotton produced there was popular among the people by reason of their fancy to its pure whiteness and soft texture. Cotton cloth was also indispensable to the Western Europeans during the era of the overland route trade, says Rei Ota in a recent issue of the monthly pamphlet published by the Foreign Trade Control Association, surveying the development of cotton cultivation in India and the country's foreign trade in raw cotton.

The article in effect says:

"The term calico originated from the beautiful textiles produced in Calicut, a city in South India. Also, the hand-woven muslins of Dacca are the finest and most beautiful ever made by the hands of man.

"The raw cotton produced in India began to gain in importance when sea-traffic was opened between Europe and India, and its market value increased noticeably during the time of the American Civil War. As a matter of fact, the blockade of the seaports along the southern coast of America by the Northern forces brought about a dearth of raw cotton in Lancashire, as a result of which the cotton spinning interests in England began to seek supplies from India.

Shipments Increased

"In the early stage of the Civil War in America, India shipped 528,000 bales of raw cotton, but the volume of shipments rose in parallel with the progress of the Civil War till it swelled to approximately 973,000 bales a year. As a natural consequence, prices of raw cotton rose, bringing an influx of immense wealth into Bombay, and there developed an unprecedented boom in the cotton trade with the resultant growth of speculative transactions, bringing about what is popularly called a 'share mania' era. The wealth brought to India in consequence of the Civil War in America was estimated at approximately £2,000,000. But this boom did not last long for, the inevitable reaction followed the termination of the Civil War.

In later years, however, the cultivation of raw cotton went on expanding at a rapid pace. According to statistical figures available, the total area under cotton in India during 1937-8 was estimated at 25,683,000 acres and the total raw cotton crop at 5,683,000 bales, against 24,759,000 acres and 6,294,000 bales during 1936-7. Cultivation is centered mostly in and around Central India, Bombay, Punjab and Hyderabad.

Cotton Production

The following list shows the approximate figures of raw cotton production during 1937-8 according to territorial classifications:

Approximate Figures of Raw Cotton Production During 1937-8
(In 1,000 bales of 400 pounds each)

Territory	Acreage	Production
Bombay *	6,623	1,298
Central India States & Berar	4,047	711
Punjab *	2,906	1,513
Madras *	2,556	505
United Provinces *....	581	197
Sind *	1,060	294
Bengal *	84	31
Bihar	43	8
Assam	45	24
Ajmer-Merwara	37	15
North-Western Frontier Province	22	4
Orissa	3	1
Delhi	2	1
Hyderabad	3,383	379
Central India	1,237	143
Baroda	914	186
Gwalior	608	78
Rajputana	524	63
Mysore	85	11

Note: Figures marked * include production in native states.

Volume of Raw Cotton Shipped From India During 1937-8
(In 1,000 bales of 400 pounds)

Destination	Quantity
Britain	388
British Dominions	23
Italy	152
France	55
China	68
Belgium	107
Germany	108

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1943

Whose Unconditional Surrender?

Led by President Roosevelt, American and British propagandists have been working overtime since the Casablanca conference telling the world that one of the main items which Roosevelt and Churchill discussed was the unconditional surrender of the Axis Powers. In his first press conference since returning to Washington, Roosevelt pointed to his statement to Congress on January 7, that the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union would strike hard at German power in Europe. The Casablanca conference, the American president said, was for fulfilment of this pledge, and all decisions were reached unanimously on methods to impose unconditional surrender on all three Axis Powers. It is to laugh.

For ere the American President has had time to return to his own country after reaching an agreement on the supreme Allied military strategy to be followed during the present year, our invincible Navy has smashed the grand schemes which Roosevelt and Churchill and their first string military advisers so carefully worked out during their 10-day session in the desert.

Already there are outcries in the Anti-Axis nations for another conference, with China and the Soviet Union sitting in the inner council. Among those advocating such a meeting is Brig.-General Patrick Harley, New Zealand's minister in Washington. But as our enemies should know by now, the question of military strength and behind-the-guns solidity are things which cannot be solved at conferences. Nations which possess military power and unity behind the guns dispense with showmanship and propaganda and fight with action rather than with words.

That Roosevelt and Churchill could have discussed the problem of the unconditional surrender of the Axis Powers is the height of absurdity. How ridiculous this is can be seen simply by looking at the developments in the Southwestern Pacific and in North Africa. The American expeditionary forces and the British First Army have been in North Africa almost three months, and they have not yet begun to get supplies in sufficient quantity to function properly. On this side of the world Washington and London are seeing results from the Casablanca Conference which were not exactly included on the agenda. For the smashing Japanese Naval victory in the Battle off Rennell Island may well be looked on as one of the results of the strategic decisions taken at the conference.

It is typical of our enemies that they have thus far said practically nothing of the latest encounter in the Southwestern Pacific. Perhaps in a month or two if not later we may expect an announcement of the loss of a battleship, and a few months after that, the admission of the loss of another battleship and three cruisers. For the present we must be content with Washington's typically cryptic communique issued yesterday that "to reveal at this time the details of the engagements would endanger the success of our future operations in this area."

Meanwhile reports reaching Japan via neutral countries indicate unmistakably that there is a rising tide of disapproval in the United States and Britain over the reckless financial policy in America and England and especially over the suffering which this has brought in its wake. Particularly in the United States, the opinion of thinking people is that Roosevelt's mad scheme will wreck American civilization rather than serve the purpose for which it is intended. It is the tragedy of the peoples of America and Britain that they have as leaders in this grave crisis, men who are either not inclined or not in a position to judge their own temperament objectively, men who refuse to have their soaring enthusiasm and optimism weighed down by the practical contentions of those possessing sound judgment. This is one explanation for such comedies as the recent meeting in the African desert and the turmoil which characterizes the war effort of the Anti-Axis nations.

Kingsley Wood, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, bewails the rising cost of the war to Britain. He admits that it has gone up over the last three or four months from 12 and three-quarter million pounds to about 14 million pounds a day. And he made the point that part of the increase is due to spending on Lend Lease, in other words that the United States was not as generous as the British had expected. Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australia's Minister of Exterior Affairs makes the same kind of explanation. He says that the United States government expects in return for Lend Lease that the governments concerned collaborate with the United States in working for a post-war policy designed to promote international trade.

The reason for such complaints in England find their source in American discontent over the mounting shortages with which the American people have been burdened. The Americans are complaining that America has had to go short to provide England. Even Raymond Clapper, Roosevelt's apologist, admits that it is perfectly true that the war is hitting the American people more and more severely every month and probably will hit them harder and harder still as time goes on. "For instance," he declares, "newer rationing programs are being planned this week for meats and canned goods to go into effect in early spring. Then too, Congress is still talking about doing a few things to income taxes before they become payable on March 15, things which are aimed at getting a little bit more war revenues out of the American tax payers than was provided for even in the income tax which the 77th Congress passed just before it went out of office in December."

The tragic thing to the American and British peoples does not lie so much in the sufferings to which they are being subjected but in the state of mind of their leaders who can blandly discuss the problem of unconditional Axis surrender when their hopes of victory are at such a low ebb.

Nature's Voice and Silence

I have been listening to a most eloquent address in which words flowed on and on, like a stream of water gently running along a meadow and then rushing down in a torrent and later falling in a cataract. I wish the human voice were more soothing. Leaving the halls of discourse, I find myself in the open air, face to face with majestic snow-capped peaks and listening to the chirping of insects, which is not drowned in the roar of mountain brooks. Nature's voice puts my soul to rest; man's, stirs it to action. The speech of my fellow creatures, when it is fiery, disturbs the balance of my soul, and, when soft and sweet, lulls me to idle fancies, rarely profitable. Nature's sounds, when loud, give me a sense of awe and reverence; when deep, they carry my thought to distant shores and verdant hills. Silence reigns over nature,—over all her hum of insects, her songs of birds, her rushing streams and thundering storms. But nature's silence is not devoid of eloquence—eloquence powerful and convincing. (Excerpt from Dr. Inazo Nitobe's Editorial Jottings).

Architectural Value of Peasant Cottages

Not without a good deal of hesitancy do I write these lines; for I feel exceedingly modest about my architectural knowledge. Putting aside the question whether my aesthetic taste is in accordance with the canons of art, I can boldly say that I like the peasant cottages of our country. I am not partial to their interior arrangement. I am not sure of their sanitary value. I would rather not live in them. I must have more comfort than they furnish. But their outside appearance is pleasing to my eyes. The thick high roofs and their graceful curves strike me as dignified and beautiful. These cottages have remained most true to native needs and fancy, and least affected by foreign influences. In them we should find the genuine art sense of the Japanese race best preserved. (Excerpt from Dr. Inazo Nitobe's Editorial Jottings).

A Year Ago Today

Feb. 4, 1942

From Our Own Files

Japanese bombers heavily loaded with high explosives hurtled down on Singapore Island, subjecting Britain's Asiatic Gibraltar to a furious assault as Japanese and British artillery exchanged sporadic fire across the narrow Johore Strait below them, states a Domei report.

* * *

Japanese naval planes operating along the coast of Sumatra located an enemy transport of 3,000 tons, sailing southward from Singapore in the Banka Strait, and attacked and sank the vessel, according to a Domei report.

* * *

The Netherlands East Indies High Command declared that Japanese planes have been bombing various airfields in the Netherlands East Indies for the past 24 hours and an undisclosed sector in the Celebes Islands has been bombed by a squadron of Japanese planes, reports Domei.

* * *

Imperial Navy aircraft, which have cut off Singapore almost completely from sea communication with the outside world, attacked and sank an 8,000-ton freighter in the northern end of the Banka Strait, states Domei.

* * *

Peace and order are returning to Moulmein following the Japanese occupation of the city four days ago and citizens of Burma's third largest city have begun to drift back to their homes after fleeing into the hills for refuge.

* * *

Italian and German mechanized units, with the effective cooperation of the air force, have been advancing east of Cyrenaica, despite British resistance, the German High Command announced, according to Domei.

MISSION OF NAVY IS TO SECURE COMPLETE COMMAND OF SEAS

Object of Naval Battle Is to Inflict Overwhelming Defeat Or Irreparable Losses on the Enemy

By LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER KENGO TOMINAGA
Staff Member of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
(From the Gendai)

Part III

Britain gained victory, though not a complete one, in the Battle of Jutland. The Battle originated in Germany's challenge to Britain's command of the North Sea and ended in the challenger's defeat. It may be said, however, that it reflected discredit on the British navy as it failed to destroy the German squadron.

The mission of a navy is to secure the command of the sea and to exercise the right thus acquired effectually, while the object of a sea battle is either to crush or disable the enemy. This is true in all ages.

In the Sino-Japanese War, the area involved in the rivalry for the command of the sea was at first the Yellow Sea north of the southwestern end of Chosen, but with the progress of naval operations, it became more limited. Finally, it was confined to the sea off Port Arthur, then to the sea off Weihaiwei and finally to the harbor of Weihaiwei, until the issue was settled by the destruction of the enemy fleet.

In the Russo-Japanese War, the areas involved in the rivalry for the command of the sea were on both sides of the Strait of Tsushima. In one of these areas, the Port Arthur Squadron was blockaded within the Yellow Sea and finally it was bottled up in the port of Port Arthur.

This struggle for the mastery of the sea was carried on for 10 months between the Japanese and the Port Arthur squadrons.

In the Japan Sea sector, on the other hand, the area involved in the rivalry for the command of the sea between the Kamimura Squadron and the Vladivostok Squadron extended over the entire expanse of the Japan Sea, and it was several months before the Japanese squadron finally secured the command of the sea through victory in the battle of August 14.

In the first World War, Britain succeeded in limiting the area involved in similar rivalry to the North Sea, but she was not able to get a perfect grasp of the sea.

All this was ascribable to the principle upheld by Britain of preserving her fleet unimpaired as much as possible. Just as victory cannot be won by assuming the defensive, the defensive operations which do not aim at the acquisition of the command of the sea cannot be expected to achieve really good results. Nor can the final object of the war be attained in this way.

Moreover, the development of modern weapons of war, aircraft in particular, has rendered the practice of negative fleet operations very difficult, if not absolutely impossible. It is no exaggeration to say that the great severity of present-day sea battles is attributable to this revolutionary change in naval tactics.

Vicissitudes in Naval Tactics

The Battle of Jutland was fought between the opposing forces separated by a distance of 10,000 to 20,000 meters. The battleships which were sunk in the Battle met their fate invariably by the explosion of gunpowder. Not one of them was sunk by the damage inflicted by bombardment only. One old-fashioned battleship was torpedoed and sunk, but none of the new type was sunk similarly.

In considering the vicissitudes of naval tactics, it is necessary to study the progress and development of ships and weapons of war.

Concerning the materials of which warships were built, wooden ships gave way to ironclads after the Battle of Trafalgar. It may further be noted that following the age of small ships which lasted until the Battle of the Japan Sea, the age of big ships was ushered in.

So far as the new weapons of war are concerned, the marked development of aircraft brought about far-reaching changes in naval tactics. The age up to the Battle of Jutland may be called the pre-aircraft age. The production of efficient ships and weapons of war has increased the distance at which fighting can be carried on, besides bringing about changes in tactics. Long-distance battles aim chiefly at the destruction of the enemy's mobility, while short-distance battles mean decisive battles.

In the days of paddling wooden ships, battles had to be fought at a short distance, as fighting could not start until the contestants got very near to each other. In those days, the battle, in its initial stage, took the form of each side trying to rob the other of mobility through the destruction of paddles. With this object attained, the enemy ships were boarded.

In the days of sailing ships, sails were torn and masts broken by bombardment in long-distance battles. After impairing the mobility of the enemy to a serious extent in this way, they approached the enemy ships and sprang into them with drawn swords. This tactic was employed down to the days of Nelson.

In the days of ironclads, bombardment was carried out in long-distance battles and on nearer approach, the coup de grace was given to the enemy either through bombardment or by torpedo attacks.

In the first World War, which belonged to the age of big ships and early period of aircraft days, big guns decided the issue. The Battle of Jutland was the last battle of the kind fought in this particular period.

Now, in consequence of the coming into general use of aircraft, long-distance battles have become the fashion. Battles between hostile air forces are fought several hundred miles apart. After depriving the enemy of the mobility and striking power of his main units, decisive battles are fought between the hostile fleets with heavy artillery, with many airplanes participating.

Further, as aircraft came to develop its great efficiency as a weapon for attack, the range of shells, which was something like 30,000 meters, had to be increased to several hundred miles. That the air force, which was formerly assigned a subsidiary role, has come to take the dominant position, is a most noteworthy change which has taken place in naval tactics, as demonstrated by the Japanese Navy in the War of Greater East Asia.

It may thus be safely said that aircraft carriers have superseded battleships as the principal weapons in naval battles. This does not mean, however, that battleships have become useless.

Increasing importance is also being attached to land-based aircraft, which is superior to the aircraft otherwise based, in flying radius and in striking power. There is a tendency for the theater of a sea battle to be chosen within the striking distance of a powerful base of operation.

The most important change in naval tactics has been brought about by the fact that aircraft which has come to play a very important part in naval warfare can be built speedily and that consequently a shortage of this particular kind of weapon can be made good in a short time. This shows that sea battles to be fought hereafter will of necessity assume the aspects of a succession of decisive actions.

Sea battles are, indeed, assuming very serious phases. A battle of attrition on an unprecedented scale, it may be said, is another name for a naval battle.

(End)

Fruits of Wisdom

We exaggerate misfortune and happiness alike. We are never either so wretched or so happy as we say we are.—Balzac.

* * *

Any man may make a mistake, but none but a fool will continue in it.—Cicero.

* * *

He who has no taste for order, will be often wrong in his judgment, and seldom considerate or conscientious in his actions.—Lavater.

* * *

No road is too long to the man who advances deliberately and without undue haste; and no honors are too distant for the man who prepares himself for them with patience.—Bruyere.

* * *

No enjoyment is transitory; the impression which it leaves is lasting, and what is done with diligence and toil imparts to the spectator a secret force, of which one cannot say how far the effect may reach. —Goethe.

* * *

It would be a considerable consolation to the poor and discontented, could they but see the means whereby the wealth they covet has been acquired, or the misery that it entails.—Zimmermann.

* * *

Prejudice is the reason of fools.—Voltaire.

* * *

Proverbs may be said to be the abridgment of wisdom—Joubert.

* * *

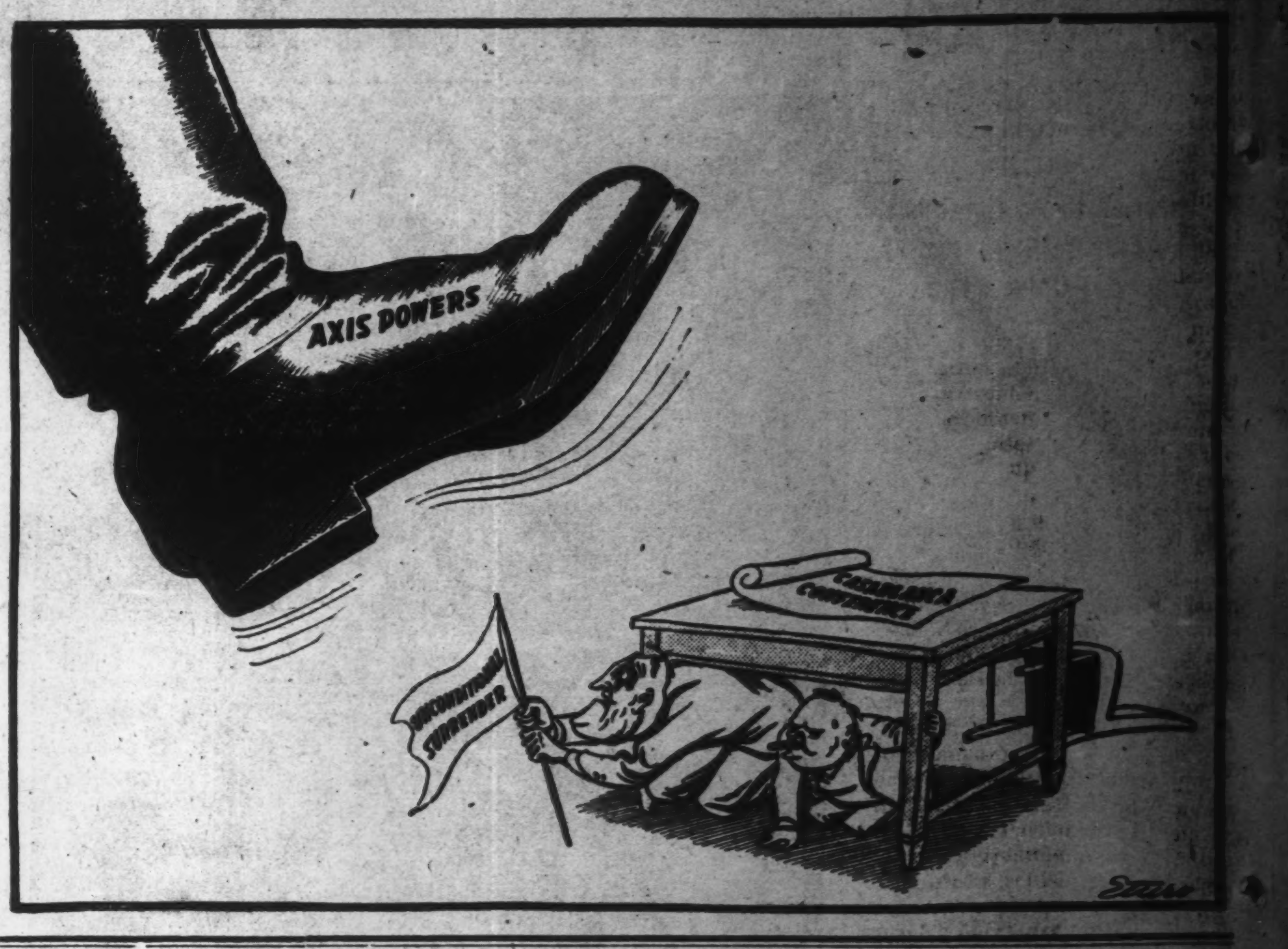
We are not to lead events, but follow them.—Epictetus.

* * *

To lose one's self in reverie, one must be either very happy, or very unhappy. Reverie is the child of extremes.—Rivarol.

* * *

Our virtues are dearer to us the more we have had to suffer for them. It is the same with our children. All profound affection admits a sacrifice.—Vauvenargues.



COLONIZATION PLANS DIFFERED IN OPENING UP AUSTRALIA, INDIA

Little Attention Was Paid to Australia, While India Early Attracted Attention of Europeans

By ICHIRO AKIHO
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

When Europeans first discovered Australia, they found natives too uncivilized and backwards for any political or religious negotiations, let alone trade. It is no small wonder that Europeans sailing the boundless seas in search of riches made little fuss over this continent.

India, in direct contrast, possessing a higher civilization and great possibilities, early attracted the attention of the Europeans. Thus, wide differences exist in the nature of colonization between these two countries.

The Dutch first discovered Australia, and the English came later, but it was the English that first began colonization. The vast area surrounding India was opened up by the Portuguese, Dutch, and then the English, while inner India was competed for between the French and English, with the latter emerging victorious.

Though England's appearance in the Indian Ocean occurred simultaneously with that of Holland, for various reasons her power to compete was far behind, and with the open seas dominated by Holland, her East India Company had to proceed inland and work towards political control as well as trade profits. This is glaringly exemplified in Lord Clive's period when all of Bengal came under his control. If Holland's East India Company's activities cannot be considered as a successful attempt at colonization, England's East India Company set the first example of a successful colonization when she in the later period gained full control over India.

Australia, unnoticed by Holland, as well as New Zealand and outlying islands all came under the influence of England's colonization policies.

The early colonization of Australia and India had no connection. Australia's colonization came about with England's economic and political progress, and with the necessity of England's dependence on overseas trade. With the loss resulting from America's independence, she felt a need for new territories, and her advance into the southern hemisphere as seen from her plan to connect Goa—Colombo—Bombay is but just one example.

Australian Colonization

Although claims are made that the first Europeans to reach Australia were the Portuguese, history makes clear that it was a Dutch ship that initially landed here. Nevertheless, her trips to Australia were abruptly cancelled after her expedition in the middle of the 17th century into Tasmania. Thus, in 1688, Englishman William Dampier, with the backing of her Navy, landed on the northwest coast of Australia to start an exploration. It was not a success, and only after 1770 when James Cook arrived was Australia's true value estimated.

Cook's expedition resulted in the discovery of the present site of Sydney and Jackson Bay. Advancing northward, he called this area New North Wales. Thus, he was able to raise the British flag in one small area, but advancement into the continent proper was difficult. Moreover, this new continent, in direct contrast to India, was uncivilized and undeveloped and no roads over which trade could be conducted existed.

After losing the American colonies, England, in searching for a suitable place to send her prisoners, dispatched the first group of settlers composed of some 520 men and 197 women prisoners to Jackson Bay and to present day Sydney. They reached this point in 1787 under the leadership of Arthur Phillip. They proceeded inland and with the domestic animals which they brought along, grazing was begun, and in entering the 19th century farming and stock raising had reached a large scale. By 1830 Australia was able to export to England 3,500,000 pounds of wool and by 1840 the amount was increased to 7,000,000 pounds.

A new company was set up to develop the country in line with a model patterned to deal with the exile prisoners and ex-convicts who were to form the main body of immigrants. This, however, gave rise to social questions peculiar to Australia. Political development was naturally hindered by many obstacles agitated by this class of people, and economically, cheap labors and these exiled immigrants came into conflict.

Discovered by Dutchman

Relative to New Zealand, this island was discovered in 1642 by a Hollander, but by the middle of the 19th century it became a territory of England. According to a report by the Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman, the Dutch Government failed to give this island due importance, and as the result it was abandoned. When Cook arrived in 1769, the English Government too, paid little attention, but the possibilities of trade with the Maori tribe aroused the Government.

The Maori tribe, excelling in seamanship, arrived early in New Zealand, and at one time the tribe numbered some 200,000 men, though only about 80,000 presently inhabit the northern islands. Coming into contact with new arrivals from Europe, their progress in civilization and in the art of war took a rapid upward turn. New South Wales, as this region was first called by the English, embodied a vast area into which New Zealand was vaguely included.

India, a little over half the size of Australia, holds an amazing population of 350,000,000, and her history rivals that of China or any European countries. However, internally she presents a complicated picture, and her political and social progress have characteristics of their own.

Though the European advance into India dates back to the early 16th century, the middle 18th century, when Lord Clive conquered Bengal, can be truly called the beginning of a period of conquests. The period is marked by a keen struggle between the English and French powers to obtain the upper hand in India. The English advance began simultaneously with that of Holland when in the later 16th century the Dutch paved the India route, and Amsterdam suddenly began to bristle with activity due to the huge amounts of goods being brought in from India. Aroused, some 125 aristocrats and merchants of London organized, in 1509, the East India Trading Company with a special charter from Queen Elizabeth.

Activities Increase

During the early period of Cromwell's reign, the East India Trading Company's special privileges went unnoticed, but this was soon remedied, and in the middle of the 17th century, the Company's special charters were certificated. During the reign of Charles II, it received monopoly rights at five different intervals. Thus, during the whole 17th century the Company was able to expand its trading enterprises greatly. In the latter part of the 17th century, it entered into a war with the Moghul Empire which gave rise to serious discussions in Parliament, agitated by the enemies of this Company who saw a chance to overthrow its overwhelming influence. Particularly the silk industry at home, disturbed by the importation of silk goods from India uttered words of indignation. The disturbance reached a political stage dividing the Tories for, and the Whigs against, the Company. As the result a new East India Trading Company was established in the latter part of the 17th century, which was later combined with the old Company. Thus, the new body was able to continue unmolested its monopoly trade with India, working in close harmony with the government and becoming more and more a political organ.

The foundation for the vast territory coming under British rule in India was laid during Robert Clive's time, 1756-71. During the opening stages of battle between France and England in their struggle for India, the French army proved superior, but Clive was able to turn the tables, and he succeeded in subduing the French. Aid given by the Rajah of Bengal to France during this struggle, gave Clive a good excuse to conquer the vast region of Bengal.

During the 17th century, the East India Company operated purely as a trading enterprise in search of profits through trade, but when she gained control over the vast Bengal region in the 18th century, she expanded her field of operation to include taxation, collecting fees for the loaning of soldiers to the various Rajah, and other outside activities. For the purpose of increasing her powers, the Company utilized every available means, a shining example being given by the administration of Warren Hastings.

Hastings' Administration

When Warren Hastings became the leader of Bengal in 1772, he conducted the plunder of Kora and Allahabad, enforced the reformation of the areas under control, and reorganized its political structure.

The Company's resistance against government supremacy took the following form in dealing with Hastings. In 1782, Parliament demanded the recall of Hastings, but the Company directors refused to agree. In spite of such opposition, financially it became necessary that the Company depend more and more on the government. Through resultant tie-ups, government influence within the Company became greater, and by the closing period of the 18th century, Parliament was able to transfer a certain amount of trade from the Company to private merchants. By early in the 19th century, monopoly over India trade was broken and the China-East India trade was opened to all merchants. It was during this period that the spinning industry of England succeeded in forbidding the importation of Indian cotton goods, and that India in turn became an importer of cotton goods. In contrast to the industrial manufacture of England, India's economic structure was dependent on agriculture and her natural resources. Based on this economic fact, England's territorial policies were from then enacted and administered accordingly.

England's political and territorial advancement into India came to its highest peak with the disbanding of the East India Company and the advent of Queen Victoria's reign. When the East India Company lost its privilege to monopolize trade early in the 19th century, it finally disbanded by the middle of that century. In 1857, the year in which the Moghul Empire collapsed, the Queen was returned the power to disband or regulate the Company, and by the following year Parliament passed the final act calling to halt all activities of the Company. In its place a Secretary of India and a Viceroy to India with a five-year term were appointed. By 1877, the Empire of India was established and Queen Victoria made herself its Queen.

During the 18th century, through the disbanding of the East India Company and up to the reign of the Queen of India, the political progress

(Continued on Page 5)